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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

British Demand an Arms Quiz

2 Governments Must Explain

S. S. Morro Castle Burns at Sea

U. S. Strikers Win First Week

Spain Fights General Tie-Ups

Has Boston 'Oxford Accent'?

BRITAIN sees political parties and organizations raise a shout for investigation of the British angle in the arms traffic practices being disclosed at Washington. The final straw comes with evidence offered the Senate committee that King George personally intervened to divert a Polish arms contract from the United States to Vickers, Ltd. The National Liberal Federation and the Labor Party are projecting an inquiry demand into their annual meetings. Lord Cecil, leading advocate of disarmament, declares the "horrible scandal" of the same firm supplying arms to both sides in a war is not new and is not confined to Latin America. He strikes at the now bared root of the whole shocking arms trade—As long as there is an element of private profit mixed in with war the "horrible scandal" will continue.

¶ The American Government, as well as the British, is left by the Senate investigation with explanations due to public opinion. The U. S. War Department, says the testimony, was aiding the Driggs Ordnance Company to sell arms to Poland when King George is alleged to have intervened on behalf of Vickers. An American naval officer was aided by the Driggs Company in fortifying Colombian ports against Peru. U. S. S. Raleigh was used as a "sample case" to sell arms to Turkey. When the United States and Great Britain assume to lead the nations in opposing, not piling on armaments, their respective peoples are in solemn and meaningful earnest—Neither people will endure officials or practices that betray them and wink behind the hand.

¶ Off the coast of New Jersey the American steamer Morro Castle is burned with reported loss of scores of lives. The Ward liner, 508 feet long, is returning from Havana with 318 passengers and a crew of 240 when, a few hours after the sudden death of Capt. Robert Willmott, fire starts in the library and quickly sweeps the ship. With a storm on, about 85 survivors reach the New Jersey shore in lifeboats. Other ships, heeding an SOS, rescue as many more. But a major tragedy looms—Resourceful men can and must turn out ships that cannot burn.

¶ Washington sees William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, call officers of 108 international unions to meet and organize backing for the textile strike. He denies a general strike is planned. Francis J. Gorman, strike leader, claims 85 per cent of the nation's textile workers are idle—Reaching his goal, he proclaims the first week of strike a success.

¶ England sees the national trade unionists convention adopt resolutions pushing the Government into business. Public ownership of the British iron and steel industry is urged, as well as of the Lancashire cotton trade, in which only 325,000 of the 805,000 looms are working. An economic defense council is proposed, to regulate the moving about of industries and to empower municipalities to carry on manufacturing—This is more straight warning to capital to plan better and to play square.

¶ Spain finds itself fighting not merely one general strike striving to become effective, but two. In Madrid the labor organizations drop all work, halting surface and subway lines, and prevent nearly all shops from opening as a protest against the meeting of 10,000 Catalan landowners with the National Government to air grievances against the Catalan autonomous government. The other strike in Asturias Province is to counteract Roman Catholic political activities—Socialists and Roman Catholics boast they may undertake to dictate the Government.

¶ Geneva hears diplomatic agents of the Little Entente do some pointed talking on Austria's independence. Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia declare this independence from Germany must be maintained at any cost, and they want it done with their full assistance. Italy rushed troops to the Austrian border in the late putsch and became sole champion, although the Little Entente nations felt they had interests of equal importance—Il Duce must recognize other folks' rights whether or not he believes he needs their help.

¶ Boston will be astonished to learn that England believes the much-discussed "Oxford accent" attaches mainly to the Massachusetts metropolis. Sir Anthony Jenkinson, Bart., arrives in New York and tells of a recent article by him debunking this emphatic form of speech. English crooners and actors in the movies depicting life in Boston, he explains, are really the only persons who use it. Do Oxford students indulge in the Oxford accent?—Sir Anthony shivers with the difficulty of finding a sufficiently negative No!

Poland's Delegate

Keystone — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Col. Joseph Beck

Foreign Minister in Close Conference With League Notables on Locarno Pacts

Inrush of Pupils To Tax Boston's 323 Schoolhouses

Reopening Next Thursday to Disclose Additions and Improvements

Sept. 13 marks the end of school vacations. Next Thursday 132,000 students will troop into Boston's 323 school buildings to use much new equipment and building additions.

A completely new high school has been erected in Dorchester, the Jeremiah E. Burke High School for Girls, erected at a cost of $1,284,215. Considered the finest high school in Boston, it contains 25 classrooms and 30 special rooms and laboratories.

The additions include: 16 class and 7 special rooms to the William Bartwell Rogers School, Hyde Park, costing $274,000; 17 class and special rooms to the Joseph H. Barnes School, East Boston, costing $349,000, and four classrooms to the Randal G. Morris School, West Roxbury, costing $42,000.

When the Burke School opens it will be filled to capacity, Mr. William W. Drummey, superintendent of schoolhouse construction, declared today. The situation is the same throughout the city, despite the additional seats made available by the new school and the three additions. All schools will be filled to capacity, with such buildings as the English High School actually housing more than their planned capacities.

Several Innovations

The new Burke school contains several innovations. It has no special study rooms. Rather the auditorium, seating 1100 at various affairs, will be used. Chairs have been designed so that every other one may be converted into a desk, thus providing study space for 550 students. Space and money economy results. Other new schools will

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Italy Queries Powers on New Danubian Pact

Proposes to Set Up Bloc From Former Austro-Hungarian States

Austria at Center

Plan Would Supplement Eastern Locarno by Blocking Reich Moves to Southeast

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 8—Veritable interests have already shifted from the Council proceedings to conversations outside the League, which are being actively pursued.

The possibility of a Franco-Italian understanding has aroused much diplomatic excitement, though rumors have obviously greatly outrun the facts.

In the meantime, special attention is directed to feelers which Italy has put out for a Danubian pact, designed in some sense to complete the French scheme of an Eastern Locarno. As set forth semi-officially, this scheme would include all succession states of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, namely, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Austria and Hungary, besides Italy and Poland. Such economic-political bloc—could it be formed—would have enormous weight in Europe, and would change elements of the European problem.

Object Is Peace

France and England would be asked to guarantee the accord as the original Western Locarno Pact is guaranteed by England and Italy. The object is the maintenance of peace and economic development of Central Europe, to consolidate the system of security inaugurated by the Locarno Treaty and the proposed eastern treaty of mutual assistance.

Even were the eastern pact put forward by Russia and France making greater progress than is the case, it would leave uncovered the most critical point of Europe—the Danubian region. The great struggle is around Austria and especially the bogey of "anschluss" which constitutes the greatest peril today.

Unhappily there is one hostile point in the Italian proposal. It is calculated that just as the eastern pact would block Germany in the northeast, the Danubian pact would bar the way to Germany in the southeast. Nevertheless, the dangers which reside in the Hapsburg restoration and in the revisionist tendencies of Hungary and in helpless Austria, would be removed.

M. Louis Barthou has discussed every aspect of the European situation, notably with Col. Joseph Beck of Poland, Señor Jose M. Cantilo of Argentine and Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy. The League's secretary-general, M. Joseph Avenol, has had private talks with all members of the Council.

Plan for Russia

There appears to be emerging a scheme for the admission of Russia to the League, which is criticized in some quarters as savoring of leger-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Two Spanish Strikes Hasten Cabinet Crisis by Adding To Catalan and Basque Troubles

Madrid Shops Closed, Few Trams Operate Under Military and Police Protection—Walkout in Asturias Motivated by Polilties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Sept. 8—Two general strikes were declared in Spain today.

One, in the capital, was launched by labor organizations as a protest against a meeting of Catalan landowners who came here to air their grievances against the Catalan Government. The other strike, in Asturias Province, was aimed to counteract Roman Catholic activities at Covadonga Shrine, where Señor Gil Robles, leader of the Roman Catholics in the Cortes, is to speak tomorrow.

Traffic in the capital was held up and shops were not allowed to open because of the workers. Shops are being looted and assaults have taken place on employers and staffs who have laid down their tools. A large American concern was surrounded by threatening workers. A strong body of police is guarding the building, where 150 employees are at their jobs.

A few trams are being run by the military and the police, but it has not been possible to organize a regular service, let alone to operate the underground trains.

Home Minister Acts

Señor Rafael Salazar, the Home Minister, has called together employees and asked them to open shops. He has also issued a manifesto by wireless wherein he demands that shops shall be opened even if assistants do not attend, and that he will protect the shops. But there has been no response.

The Socialists claim theirs is the only organization in Spain which can impose its will on the people. Bread shops, however, are commencing to dispense their wares to huge queues waiting outside.

Ten thousand Catalans arrived here yesterday. Many of them are of humble appearance and obviously are not to be classed as capitalists, but their scathing condemnation of the methods of the Catalan Generalitat authorities explains why labor organizations have decided to lodge a protest.

With the Basque and Catalan troubles not yet settled, the Spanish political situation is now so involved that several members of the Samper Cabinet, including the Premier himself, are understood to favor resignation prior to the reopening of the Cortes in October.

Vote of Confidence

As such a step would place the President in the most awkward position, the Cabinet, it is believed here, will introduce the budget and then resign on a vote of confidence.

The veteran Radical leader, Señor Alejandro Lerroux, speaking on Sept. 13, is expected to state whether he would be willing to preside over a Radical-Roman Catholic government as the only combination possible.

Many Radicals demand that Señor Lerroux return to the premiership, which he resigned after a disagreement with the President over the recent amnesty bill.

The Roman Catholics and parties of the Right as a whole are said to disapprove of the Samper Cabinet's tolerance of continued expropriation of the grandees' estates. They also disapprove of its failure to reinstate Right wing civil servants dismissed by former Premier Manuel Azana.

Disaster at Sea Costs Big Toll On Morro Castle

Passenger Vessel Bursts Into Flames Near Asbury Park, N. J.

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SPRING LAKE, N. J., Sept. 8—Fire, believed to have been started by lightning, swept the passenger liner Morro Castle in the storm-shrouded darkness just before dawn today barely eight miles off-shore from Asbury Park, N. J.

Five and one-half hours later more than 300 of the 558 passengers and crew were unaccounted for.

The Morro Castle left Havana Wednesday night. Last night her commander, Capt. Robert Willmott, passed on from a heart attack, leaving the vessel in command of Chief Officer W. F. Warms when she caught fire.

En Route From Havana

"SOS—Morro Castle afire off Scotland Light—."

This message was picked up at 3:23 eastern standard time. So swiftly did the roaring flames envelop the vessel, with its 318 sleeping passengers en route home to New York after a 7-day excursion to Havana, that the ship soon was aflame from stem to stern.

Shortly after 10 a. m., fewer than 250 survivors had been landed or picked up by near-by steamers racing to the rescue.

As coast guards and police battled through the surf and raging white-capped seas, those members of the crew escaping from below managed to lower lifeboats from one side of the flaming vessel.

First to reach the blazing ship was the Monarch of Bermuda, Furness liner. She took off 65 persons.

Next was the Andrea F. Luckenbach, which picked up 22 persons and wirelessed ashore to have ambulances waiting.

Reaching the scene were the President Cleveland and the City of Savannah.

Lifeboats were launched and those landing along the Jersey coast reported they had drifted beside the blazing ship for an hour without seeing any bodies or survivors.

Plane Watches Rescue Work

Eighty-five survivors were landed in New Jersey. Others were reported here and there, but whether they were duplications was a matter of conjecture. An airplane circling the charred hulk of the Morro Castle, reported two more boats heading inshore.

Flames, gaining quick headway in the furnishings of the library, spread so rapidly that the superstructure and upper cabins of the liner were sheets of flame before sleeping passengers could be awakened and brought to the deck.

Operators of the line reported that Acting Captain Warms and two of his bridge officers had stayed with the ship, together with some of the members of the crew.

Investigation Begins

HAVANA, Sept. 8 (AP)—Major Hilario Gonzalez, chief of the Havana port police, began an investigation this morning of the loading of the S. S. Morro Castle in order to determine whether there were any signs of sabotage and if all cargo-loading rules had been complied with.

Trade Unionists Plan to Salvage Private Industry

British Scheme Sets Up Economic Defense Council

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

WEYMOUTH, Eng., Sept. 8—The trade union conference at its closing meeting here has adopted a far-reaching plan for salvaging "black areas"—deserted centers where industry is at a standstill.

The plan was put forward by Mr. Ernest Bevin, transport workers' leader. Mr. Bevin said that at present industries can be moved about from one area to another and especially southwards, leaving deserted municipalities with unsupportable financial and human burdens. His scheme would create an economic defense council to control the movement of industries and also a new law empowering municipalities to carry on trade themselves, thereby enabling them to provide employment where private enterprise has failed.

Other accepted resolutions provide for public ownership and control of the British iron and steel industry and other public utilities, including the Lancashire cotton trade. In the last-named industry, Mr. A. Naesmith, General Secretary of the Weavers Amalgamation, said that only 325,000 looms are now working, out of 805,000.

Mrs. Poole Lauds New Deal Despite Mistakes of NRA

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 8 (AP)—Declaring that the "theoretical background" of the National Recovery Act "is fool proof," Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, said here yesterday the act "has much in it that is most worthwhile for any nation to adopt."

The Brockton, Mass., woman told delegates to the western federation's convention she held this belief "in spite of all the mistakes of the NRA." Mrs. Poole predicted unemployment insurance "of some sort" will be a matter for congressional action at the next session.

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Things Present

Does a property owner have a right to keep airplanes from flying low over his estate? Read today's article in the "You and the Law" series, on the Progress in Education Page.

A fitting and timely tribute to Nature's use of yellow graces the northwest corner of the Home Forum Page.

The important events of the week are summarized each Saturday on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page, the forty-second installment of the State Flower series, and more Facts About the Bible.

Green Rallies 108 Unions To Strike Cause

Denies General Walkout Planned and Frowns on Sympathy Tie-Ups

Raids Are Repulsed

Mediation Board Continues Conferences Seeking Way to Settlement

The first week of the general strike ended with the number of workers out being estimated at 370,000, or 85 per cent as claimed by the strike committee.

Interest now centers in the meetings next week of representatives of 108 international unions called by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., to discuss means for assisting the strike.

Mr. Green, however, denied this meant a general strike was even considered, and asserted that sympathetic strikes would be discouraged.

Also, interest will evolve around the meetings of the special mediation board headed by Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire. Preliminary meetings have been held and full discussions to a way to mediate the strike will get under full headway next week.

The desire of some employees to remain at work is shown by the repulse in several instances of flying squadrons of strikers seeking to persuade them to quit.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—Organized American labor prepared today to hurl all its vast resources into the textile strike struggle.

Meanwhile the President's special mediation board drove ahead at its task of mastering the factual background of the strike, conferring last night with leaders of the textile industry, today with strike leaders, and later in the day with government experts on labor affairs. Before them were secret surveys of the textile industry's labor problems, prepared by NRA early in the summer.

But these efforts appeared hopelessly futile and insignificant as the American Federation of Labor began to mobilize its enormous financial and numerical power for the support of the United Textile Union. Chances of a settlement were considered at an absolute minimum in view of labor's evident determination to fight the textile owners to a finish.

Mr. William Green injected the federation's might into the textile struggle with an announcement that he had summoned the heads of the federation's 108 affiliated

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Second Winant Aide

Marion Smith

British Inquiry On Arms Urged By Party Heads

Meetings to Consider Action in Parliament Called in London

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 8—The demand here has grown into a shout for official investigation of the British angle to the arms traffic allegations made before the United States Senate Committee in Washington.

The National Liberal Federation and Labor Party executive are both bringing up this question at their coming annual meetings.

Meanwhile, Viscount Cecil says: "It is a shocking thing that firms should be selling guns to both sides who are at war, but it isn't surprising. If you have an element of private profit mixed up with war, you are bound to have this sort of horrible scandal. It is no new thing and it's not confined to Central America. There is no doubt that munitions were supplied by the same firms both to China and Japan when they were fighting."

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, formerly Labor Health Minister, says: "When Parliament reassembles, the serious charges now made must be examined and the nation informed how this monstrous traffic in arms operates."

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Independent M. P., says: "I earnestly hope that such an inquiry will be held as soon as possible."

Mr. David Lloyd George, ex-Prime Minister, also expresses sympathy with the inquiry, "unless there is some explanation which has not so far been forthcoming."

Disclosures of Arms Inquiry Expected to Impel Crusade Against Private Manufacture

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 — The Senate munitions investigators rested today after four days of amazing disclosures while the country pondered the ramifications which have already reached into a dozen different nations.

Members of the committee forecast, as a result of the hearings, world-wide efforts to take the manufacture of armaments out of the hands of private enterprise and place it under government control.

At the outset of the investigation, Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakoto, chairman, listed a number of questions to which the committee hoped to find the answers. Much illumination has been shed on these already. First on the list was:

"How large a part of the American taxpayers' dollar gets to the munitions maker?" The committee has already found that War Department and special missions sent to various foreign countries by the Navy Department helped to drum up trade for American munitions firms. One of the most flagrant cases was disclosed yesterday afternoon when the committee established that the United States Navy in 1929 sent the cruiser Raleigh to Constantinople for the purpose of demonstrating to the Turks guns made by the Driggs Ordnance and Engineering company, an American firm.

Laid Out Defense Plan

Light has also been thrown on this first question by testimony that the American naval mission to Peru was instrumental in getting business for an American submarine firm, but an American naval officer, together with the Driggs company, laid out a plan of defense for Colombia and that the War Department released supposedly secret gun designs worth millions of dollars to aid sales to other nations.

Senator Nye has charged, on the basis of the committee's disclosures, that the United States Navy and other navies of the world, have been used as a "salesman's sample case" for the munitions industry.

Secondly it was asked "are munitions makers of this country responsible in any degree for the continued strife in South America?" It has been shown that Colombia was getting sales advice from an American naval officer, while Peru had the aid of an American naval mission, at a time when war was threatening between the two countries over the Leticia dispute.

Ties With Other Nations

Another question is, "Is there any relationship between the munitions makers of America and Europe."

At its first session the committee answered this when it uncovered the fact that the Electric Boat Company of New York, submarine manufacturers, have working agreements with Vickers, Ltd., British arms firm, for the division of world markets and profits. Moreover, it was found that the boat company had paid at least $2,000,000 to Sir Basil Zaharoff, famed munitions salesman of Europe, for business he brought to the American firm.

"What do the munitions makers know about the propaganda behind the moves for large appropriations for national defense?" A Washington representative of the Electric Boat Company, the hearings revealed, stated in 1929 "Our legislative efforts have borne fruit" and pointed to the passage of a cruiser bill, submarine appropriations and a deficiency bill as well as appointment of members of an important congressional committee.

The investigation has stirred the diplomatic corps here. A number of the foreign representatives have been instructed to send transcripts of the hearings to their governments.

Expedition to Visit Isolated Island Colony

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—A visit to the isolated island of Pitcairn, in the South Pacific, which for nearly 150 years has been the home of descendants of the mutineers of the British ship Bounty, is to be one of the objectives of Dr. H. L. Shapiro, of the American Museum of Natural History, a member of the Crocker expedition leaving San Francisco, Sept. 15, aboard the yacht Zaca.

The circumstances which have attracted popular attention to Pitcairn and its 200 people are described in a recent announcement from the museum.

World Navies Are Stirred By Japan's Threat

U. S. Circles See Impetus Given to the 24-Ship-building Program

Tokyo Seeks Parity

Cabinet Votes to Abrogate Naval Pacts If Powers Refuse Equality

Munitions appears to be the big word in the world news of today.

Japan strikes against the Washington and London naval treaties and proposes to wipe out its agreements unless the powers indorse its naval disarmament scheme.

Stirred by the report from the land of Nippon, United States naval authorities see powerful impetus given to the navy's 24-ship building program, which has been dragging at its anchor for some time.

In the meantime the United States Senate munitions investigators take a recess over the week-end after four days of amazing disclosures regarding the high-power sales methods of the manufacturers of the implements of war.

Echoing across the Atlantic the word comes from Britain that the demand is steadily increasing in London for a thorough investigation of munitions sales and propaganda, and British parties call meetings to provide for pushing for an inquiry when Parliament meets.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—Japan's reported intention to abrogate existing naval agreements, including the basic 5-5-3 naval ratio, today gave powerful impetus to the navy's projected 24-ship building program for the coming fiscal year and was believed to make it almost certain that President Roosevelt will ask the next Congress to provide for these ships in his January budget message.

The program, which exists so far only in the form of a recommendation by the navy's general board, would bring the American fleet up to full treaty strength of under-age ships in aircraft - carrier and light-cruiser categories. This year's program, for which contracts have just been let, would complete the heavy cruiser category.

Full Treaty Strength

Since no new battleships can be built under existing treaties, the projected program for the fiscal year ending July 30, 1936, would thus provide a full treaty-strength navy in all categories except destroyers and submarines. To round out a full treaty fleet of under-age ships, 36 more destroyers and 18 more submarines are necessary. In terms of ships for which appropriations have been made or which are under construction, Great Britain is understood to be 44 ships short of treaty strength, while Japan has reached the limit.

The general board's program is understood to be larger by four ships than that originally drafted by Admiral William H. Standley, the navy's chief of operations, and equals in number of ships that for which contracts have just been let.

Limited to Replacements

Substantial increases in the navy's enlisted personnel are part of both programs. Under former President Hoover it was cut to 79,700. This year's program raised it to 82,500. The new program would further increase it to 88,000. Due to an existing surplus of officers there will not, however, be an addition to officer strength, except that Congress will be asked to authorize the detail of a larger proportion of naval officers to the aviation branch of the service.

The object of the general board under the chairmanship of Rear-Admiral Frank H. Clark in raising Admiral Standley's original recommendations is understood to be the achievement of the full treaty fleet at the earliest possible moment, in order that future naval building can be limited strictly to replacements.

Japan's Cabinet Votes To End Naval Treaties If Parity Is Refused

TOKYO, Sept. 8 (AP)—Japan has determined to abandon present naval limitation schemes and insist on parity with Great Britain and the United States.

In this connection the Cabinet yesterday adopted a formula that Japan would abrogate the Washington and London Naval Treaties by formal notification prior to Dec. 31, unless Tokyo's naval disarmament scheme is accepted by the powers.

Recommendations of high naval officers were incorporated in the program and the Cabinet gave its unanimous approval. Then Premier Okada carried the document to the Palace, where it was reported the Emperor also indorsed it.

Still later Japan's highest ranking Admirals, members of the Supreme War Council, assembled to approve the policy, which, it was stated, will guide the Japanese representatives at next year's naval conference and at the preliminary conversations in London.

Tokyo newspapers were unanimous in asserting that the policy embodied a demand for abolition of the ratio principle of limiting navies, which would mean Japanese abrogation of the Washington and London Naval Treaties at the earliest possible date, Dec. 31.

It was said Japan favored the reduction of offensive naval weapons, and would seek lower limits for tonnage of capital ships and gun calibers.

Meat Plenty, but Prices Rise

Free Opera Plan Announced

Repeal Distillery Is Wiped Out

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Prices

Lots of Meat but . . .

The Government promised when it prepared to distribute surplus beef to the needy that its operations wouldn't effect the regular market, wouldn't make it necessary for dealers to lower their prices. The beef, it said, would be fed to people who otherwise wouldn't be buying it anyway.

But, around Boston at least, the government meat marketers have affected the regular market—in the opposite direction, though, and in an anomolous way. Packing houses are loaded with meat, still prices go up, way out of reason, many housewives complain.

Local wholesalers explain that the meat in the warehouses is government meat, waiting to be distributed to the needy; that there is little or no room left for meats to be sold on the regular market. As a result, they say, that which is brought in and sold out to dealers brings high prices.

Of course, the Chicago packing house strike and the cutting down of the normal surplus through government buying help to send prices up, too, it is admitted.

Music

Opera for Nothing

Opera lovers of the United States often have pointed with envy to Italy where, they say, a few pennies will admit anyone, where everyone is thus more or less of an opera lover. Here, they complain, a silk hat and a ticket costing at least $2.50 are necessary accoutrements for an opera visit.

But in Boston the ERA has changed things. Under this federal relief unit operas are to be staged at the Boston Opera House this winter. The fee is to be—nothing. More than 500 unemployed singers, musicians and actors will attempt—for the first time anywhere, it is believed—to produce short operas in combination with concerts. The offerings may not be confined to operatic subjects, but it will all be "good music" those in charge insist. Opera House owners have offered its use free of charge.

According to the director the ERA group includes two former members of the Metropolitan Opera Company and many other light opera singers.

It will be first-come-first-served when the opera house doors open for these performances. The schedule will be announced later.

Liquor Control

Repeal Distillery Disturbed

Repeal saloons must have intoxicating liquor and intoxicating liquor must have alcohol. But the Government and other agencies still insist on certain restrictions in the manufacture and sale of alcohol. Lawless elements still prefer not to have to bother with these restrictions, repeal or no repeal.

Yesterday Internal Revenue agents uncovered and raided in Chelsea one of the best-equipped distilling plants—they say—ever found in New England. It was worth, they estimated, about $15,000, and had for a week been turning out high proof alcohol, said to be of good quality. Operators of the plant,

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Schacht Decree Sets Control Over Industry and Agriculture In 'New Plan' to Limit Imports

German-Bulgarian Compensation Pact Exchanging Tobacco for Manufacturers Is Example of Agreement Approved by Reich Government

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's "new plan" for limiting German imports to capacity to pay has advanced an important step by the decree set forth today establishing special state-controlled offices for supervising the activities of practically all branches of industry and agriculture.

Since Germany can import only limited quantities of raw material, the important task of the control offices (all of which are centered in Berlin except one for furs and skins which is at Leipzig) is largely concerned with apportioning raw materials into the different industries. On the technical side they will help to further trade agreements based on goods competition which Germany intends to make with foreign countries.

Advocated by Darre

Such compensation agreements were advocated by Dr. Walther Darre, Reichsminister of Agriculture, at Nuremberg yesterday when he also spoke of the compromise between supply and demand through a statute furthering that economy within Germany itself—in other words, market control, which, in his opinion, would help considerably to make tariffs and similar measures superfluous.

The German-Bulgarian compensation agreement which is announced today is an excellent example of the kind of arrangement which Germany wishes to conclude. For the long-drawn-out negotiations toward understanding, involving 631,000,000 leva, $50,000,000 at the present rate, have been arranged whereby Germany takes Bulgarian tobacco for this amount and Bulgaria accepts German manufactures and manufactured products in exchange. These latter will be mainly railway wagons, telephone apparatus and machinery. Although two years will be allowed for delivery it is said that most will be delivered in 1935. Bulgaria's payments extend over five years, which practically means a market for its tobacco harvest from 1934 to 1938 guaranteed.

Plan Favors Belgium

A new clearing arrangement between Germany and the customs union area of Belgium-Luxemburg, operating from Sept. 10, in addition to making provisional settlement for German coal exports to Belgium until December, also settles what is to be one with the surplus trade balance which Germany has with the two countries. This balance is left to the disposal of the German Reichsbank after a portion has been allocated to meet the charges of the Belgian portion of the Dawes-Young loans and certain private loans.

Monitor to Interview Advertising Manager

MR. NORMAN S. ROSE, Advertising Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed in the next of the Monitor Interview series, by Mr. Ernest Beaufort, news radiocaster, tonight, at 7:45 o'clock, eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on a short wavelength of 31.34 meters.

On Saturday, Sept. 15, Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, will be interviewed at the same hour over the same stations.

Long Brings Army Into New Orleans For Pure Election

Parents of Schoolboy National Guardsmen Protest to Roosevelt

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 8 (AP)—Senator Huey Long (D) of Louisiana became a dictator yesterday—and brought an army into New Orleans to prove it.

He thundered orders across the State and 2000 national guardsmen from a dozen or more Louisiana towns sprang to arms.

In automobiles, buses and special trains they converged on the South's largest city to see that next Tuesday's primary is "pure and peaceful."

The "Kingfish's" rival in the dictator business, Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, was not idle. He counted up his 1000 regular policemen and 500 others recently commissioned, and announced that he, too, was anxious to see that the election is "pure and peaceful."

There was so much talk about dangerous sounding things like riot guns, towitzers, machine guns, gas bombs and the like that parents of "soldier boys" decided to do something.

A citizens' committee at Monroe got behind parents to ask President Roosevelt to step in and issue an executive order to "exempt schoolboys from active armed service in a purely political issue."

The call for guardsmen took many of the high school students there as well as elsewhere in the State. It almost broke up fall football training at Louisiana College at Alexandria.

Senator Long sat in his suite atop a skyscraper hotel, surrounded by personal bodyguards and state soldiers. Mayor Walmsley moved about City Hall, conferring with his political leaders.

Boston Snapshots

Coy Coyotes—Although no cactus plants have sprung up in the New Hampshire woods in response to frequent singing of such cowboy songs as "The Last Round-up," the sound of the coyote is now heard in the land. However, this particular piece of western atmosphere is not appreciated by summer visitors or farmers. In fact the latter have been prosecuting a diligent search for the two animals, which escaped this week from the Pinnacle Park Menagerie, belonging to Mr. Charles M. Roberts, of Meredith. Mr. Roberts offered a reward of $5 for the return of each coyote.

Without any thought of this refard they have actually returned twice on their own initiative. They enjoyed a pleasant meal each time but slipped away again into the woods before they could be captured.

* * *

Half-Century of Progress—Not to be outdone by Chicago, Waltham plans to stage a Half-Century of Progress Exposition in the Seyon Street Exposition Building during the first four days of October.

Citizens of the Watch City will be encouraged to attend the exhibition by a street parade preceding the grand opening at 7:30 on the first of the month.

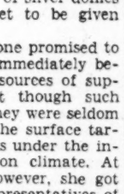
* * *

Silver Doilies—One unusual inquiry received by the telephone company's "Buyers' Service" department recently, came from the manager of one of the largest down-town hotels. He sought a number of silver doilies for a special banquet to be given almost at once.

The girl at the phone promised to call him back, and immediately began to call possible sources of supply. It seemed that though such things were known they were seldom kept in stock since the surface tarnishes in a few weeks under the influence of the Boston climate. At the last moment, however, she got in touch with the representatives of a western factory who had just sold a supply of silver doilies to a local dealer. The dealer was not going to dispose of them for several days—there was time to order more for him. The problem was solved.

* * *

Mushroom Detecting—The morels, mica ink-cap, large ink-cap, shaggy mane, uncertain hypholoma, brick-top, velvet-stemmed colybia, oyster mushroom, common mushroom, fairy ring, coral-like hydum and giant puffball, may all be used as an article of human diet—says a bulletin from the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y. This lifts a weight from our minds. All that remains for us to do is to become as familiar with these strangely named toad stools as was the anonymous gentlemen of the advertisements with Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle. We must be able to recognize them at a glance.



"One must learn to recognize at sight each kind of fungus which he eats and never eat anything which he does not know," says Professor Stewart in the bulletin. This seemed to leave us more or less where it found us—but further on we came upon the welcome news that Professor Stewart "has prepared a brief circular entitled, 'How to Know Mushrooms and Toadstools,' in which he makes an effort to acquaint the reader with the common forms of wild mushrooms. A copy of circular may be obtained upon request to the experiment station."

* * *

Country Club Movies—The New England Film Company plans to begin work soon on some new pictures at the Lockhaven Country Club, in Meredith, N. H. Officials of the company include David Berend and Adam Carroll—the "Gold Dust Twins" of radio—and Herbert I. Loup, a New York banker. Arriving at Meredith with the Messrs Berend, Carroll and Loup was Leda Lee, who has doubled for Jean Harlow in some of the more physically exacting moments of her films.

Mr. Walter Brooks, author of "Little Jesse James" and "Shuffle Along," is at work on the scripts of the first productions.

Toy Balloon From Ohio Goes 900 Miles in Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—A toy balloon, released at an Akron picnic recently, traveled 900 miles, landing in Halifax, N. S., according to Mr. W. F. Waser, in charge of a "race" for the tiny spheres.

Sportsmen's Conventions To Be Held in Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—About 300 sportsmen will gather in Montreal, Sept. 12, for the annual conventions of the American Fisheries Society, and the International Association of Fish, Game, and Conservation Commissioners. The Province of Quebec Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, is cooperating with provincial governmental authorities to tender the delegates a special welcome.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Summer Theater

DENNIS—Maude Adams in "Twelfth Night." Final performance of season at Cape Playhouse, 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S—"La Cucaracha," music, dancing, flowers, new technicolor process—and Steffi Duna, Hungarian star. Main feature, "The Fountain," with Ann Harding. Complete program held over for second week. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—"King Kelly of the U. S. A." with Edgar Kennedy, Vaudeville, Ranny Weeks and his orchestra. 10:15 a. m., 1:21, 4:27, 7:35, 10:44.

ORPHEUM—Robert Montgomery as a polished gangster in "Ride Out." Vaudeville, Charles Hector's orchestra. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE—Joan Crawford in "Chained," with Clark Gable. Specially written for them by Edgar Selwyn. The scene changes quickly from New York Bay to Manhattan, a liner, Buenos Aires, a South American ranch—and finally back to a northern mountain resort. "Discontented Canary" is a colored cartoon. 1:10, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50.

FINE ARTS—Edgar Allan Poe's "The Tell-Tale Heart," produced in England. 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:10. Also a German musical film featuring Mozart's melodies, "Foersterchristl."

METROPOLITAN—Marlene Dietrich in the Josef von Sternberg production, "The Scarlet Empress." An elaborately staged picture of the old Russian court. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:45, 10:40. Ozzie Nelson and his orchestra are featured in the stage program.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—S. S. Van Dine's "Dragon Murder Case," with Warren William. Fenway at 1:15, 3:40, 6:23, 8:57. Paramount at 10:08, 12:46, 3:24, 6:07, 8:40. Also Jean Muir and George Brent in "Desirable."

EXETER—Diana Wynyard and Clive Brook in "Let's Try Again." 2:10, 5, 9:50. Also W. C. Fields and Bay LeRoy in "The Old-Fashioned Way."

UPTOWN—James Cagney in "Here Comes the Navy." 2:10, 4:55, 7:40, 10:25. Also Walter Connolly in "Whom the Gods Destroy."

TREMONT—George Arliss in "Disraeli." 9 a. m., 12:09, 3:17, 6:25, 9:35. Also Shirley Temple and Warner Baxter in "Stand Up and Cheer."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Going Places" with Lowell Thomas; Merrie Melody cartoon; Screen Snapshots; Laurel and Hardy comedy; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Music

ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA—Outdoor concert, Parkman Band Stand, on the Common, 8.

SUNDAY

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Outdoor concert, Jamaica Pond Band Stand, 8:30.

Other Events

ERA HORSESHOE PITCHING—Finals in horseshoe pitching contest—an ERA directed activity in which 3296 men have participated this summer. Franklin Field Courts, 3.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meets at South Station at 10:05 a. m. for Black Rock. Rock climbing group meets at West Quincy station at 10 a. m.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Rambler meeting at First Parish Church, West Roxbury, at 4. Visits to several gardens.

MONDAY

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Regular Monday concert in the Parkman Band Stand on the Common. G. Roberts Linger, conductor. One-hour program beginning at noon.

Green Rallies 108 Unions To Strike Cause

(Continued from Page 1)

unions to meet here early next week "to advise on the administration of the strike, to perfect it and to carry it on."

The meeting is expected to put the financial power of the federation's well-filled treasury behind the strike as well as all its organizational ability. But so certain is the outcome of the meeting that Mr. Green did not even await its formal action to issue orders for assistance to the strikers.

He immediately dispatched messages to every subdivision of the Federation of Labor instructing each to assign special strike organizers to assist the textile workers in every possible way. Mr. Green made it clear at the same time that there is no thought of a general strike throughout all industry.

"We are not even considering a general strike," Mr. Green said. "Sympathy strikes will not be approved."

Meanwhile strike leaders affirmed that the industry has been completely "paralyzed" by the strike and claimed at midnight last night that 500,000 men were now out on strike.

Labor Situation Looks Brighter in New York As Settlements Come

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—The labor situation here was brighter today as the threatened strike of electric workers was averted by a settlement negotiated by the Regional Labor Board, and union leaders withdrew their charge that the board could not handle their dispute justly because one of its members was "prejudiced."

In Paterson the master weavers and jacquard weavers producing tapestries and fancy goods, awaited action by the strike committee on a proposed agreement with the employers under which 4000 of the 13,000 striking silk workers would go back to work.

The 20,000 dyers and throwers in the Paterson silk and rayon industry, who have been awaiting for several days a walkout call from their national leaders, may remain at work for some weeks at least. This development is the outcome of action by the master dyers, who have called upon the United Textile Workers to respect the workers' contract with their employers which will not expire until Oct. 24.

A repercussion to the tie-up in the textile industry was heard in manufacturing circles yesterday, when the Millville Manufacturing Company of Millville, N. J., employing normally about 900 workers, announced that its mill would "under no circumstances" be opened until Jan. 3, 1935.

The threatened strike of Brooklyn Edison Company employees was averted when the company agreed to reinstate immediately, without prejudice, two employees who alleged they had been discharged because of union activities.

The Regional Labor Board announced that, in view of the explanations the discharged employees made before the board, the company recognized that the penalty imposed on them for alleged breach of discipline was excessive.

The question whether needy textile strikers would go hungry in New Jersey was settled when the State Emergency Relief Council announced that it would "continue its policy of giving relief only on the basis of individual need."

Mill Owners Criticize Ely for His Refusal To Accord Protection

Displeasure with Governor Ely's refusal to assign state police to troubled strike areas is being expressed today by many textile manufacturers

Use of flying squadrons by the strikers to intimidate workers who still desire to work was denounced today by Mr. Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, as a form of mob rule.

Mr. Fisher declared the "flying squadron" was an entirely new strategy in strike technique and that it could be met only by the intervention of state authorities. The northern manufacturers have decided to shut down Mr. Fisher said, rather than invite the chaos that generally results from the employment of private guards on a large scale.

Reports of occasional shutdowns and walkouts trickled in this morning but in the main week-end activity is slight. The week closes in New England with approximately 145,000 mill operatives out of a total of about 200,000 on strike.

The most serious effect of the strike in Connecticut was experienced in Moosup yesterday when, according to the Associated Press, a walkout of laborers crippled the city's water supply.

The storm center of the strike area has shifted to Saylesville, R. I., where rioting occurred last night at the Sayles Finishing Company's plant. The management has announced today that a deadline will be drawn around the mill Monday to combat picketing.

Maine is still the "soft spot" in the strike with only 3000 strikers out of 22,000 operatives.

How the Strike Stands by States

By the Associated Press

THE latest strike picture by States is shown in the following table:

State	Normally Employed	Estimated Out
Maine	22,000	3,000
New Hampshire	18,000	14,000
Vermont	3,000	2,500
Massachusetts	116,000	81,900
Rhode Island	45,000	29,000
Connecticut	33,000	16,400
New York	13,000	9,850
New Jersey	43,000	13,800
Pennsylvania	70,000	36,000
Delaware	1,200	none
Maryland	9,000	25
Virginia	20,200	none
North Carolina	111,000	70,000
South Carolina	60,000	40,000
Alabama	38,000	13,400
Georgia	60,000	38,250
Tennessee	25,000	4,100
Mississippi	4,700	800
Texas	5,000	350
Ohio	4,000	200
Indiana	600	350
Oregon	815	275
Oklahoma	760	550
Totals	695,350	368,828

Labor Acts to Use Its Full Weight Against The Textile Industry

By the Associated Press

Organized labor moved to place its full strength behind the general textile strike Friday. President William Green of the American Federation of Labor summoned representatives of 108 unions to a conference next week.

Secretary of Labor Perkins blamed local authorities for the clash in which six strikers were killed at Honea Path, S. C., saying they were at fault in deputizing nonunion workers.

President Roosevelt's special mediating board began hearing Labor's contentions Friday while the President of the Cotton Textile Institute hurried to Washington from New York to present the industry's case.

Union organizers concentrated flying squadron activities in New England, but in southern states some mills reopened behind shielding bayonets of the military.

The number of workers made idle rose above 370,000, but there were few disorders or casualties.

In South Carolina — Governor Ibra C. Blackwood at Columbia disclosed he had received threats of death and of dynamiting the executive mansion because he had ordered troops into strike areas. Guardsmen used tear gas to disperse strike demonstrators at Greenville.

North Carolina officers sent out a rush call for troops when several hundred pickets, in a flying squadron, besieged a mill near Shelby. A hundred National Guard companies, patrolling mill areas in the Carolinas, enabled a score of mills to reopen.

New Jersey manufacturers and union leaders agreed on a plan for returning 4000 jacquard workers to their jobs on Monday in the Paterson area, where 13,000 silk and rayon millhands are out.

Today In Greater Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

being in an illegal business, had to steal their gas, electricity, and even water by ingenious construction tricks.

Crime Control

No Easy Job

Two would-be bandits started out after the $5000 pay roll of the P. & G. Shoe Company in Haverhill yesterday. But they didn't figure on a number of things, chief of them being the obstinancy in such things of Charles Ferguson, clerk, and the unfriendly attitude of bystanders.

Ferguson accompanied his employer, Minis Gastonian, went to a bank for the weekly pay roll. Returning to the factory the men walked unsuspectingly up the stairway to the office. At the top they were met by a stranger, who poked a gun in Ferguson's face and ordered him to hand over the money. Instead, Ferguson grabbed for the gun. Just then another man came up from behind and swung a gun on Ferguson's head, knocking him to the floor. The two men, one of them clutching the pay roll, then ran out. Ferguson, only stunned, came rushing after them, just in time to jump on the running board of a car into which the two men had piled, and grab the ignition key. Down came a bandit gun again and down again went Ferguson, with the key still in his hand, however.

The driver decided it was no use and fled. Passers-by, hearing Ferguson cry out and seeing him drop to the pavement rushed up. The robber ran into the arms of about 50 pedestrians, one of whom he struck, gaining temporary freedom. Chased by a group of innocent but now irate bystanders, he finally was cornered and stopped by a flying tackle in a garage some distance away. Meanwhile the other occupant, however much he wanted to get away from it all, was confined to the car by a growing mob of persons attracted to the scene by the excitement.

Ferguson was up and active again when the police finally arrived. The two bandits, Henry Salvo and Anthony Russo, were arraigned in the Haverhill District Court today and held for a hearing Sept. 18.

Psychologists Hear Seeing and Hearing Are Largely Habit

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Seeing and hearing are partly habit and not as usually believed solely the use of eyes and ears, the American Psychological Association was informed last night in the annual presidential address.

The president, Dr. Joseph Peterson, of the George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, talked on "Aspects of Learning." He showed how the dual kink in perception possibly accounts for the well-known slowness to learn new ways.

"Perceptions," said Dr. Peterson, "are apparently reactions which change with new demands of the environment of the individual, just as all other habits do."

These perceptions, he explained, involve something that reacts in the entire individual, rather than merely the organs of sight and hearing.

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Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Stormy, rainy weather tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; fresh easterly winds; gales along the coast tonight, diminishing Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	64	New Orleans	68	86
Bermuda	80	86	New York	68	76
Chicago	62	66	Norfolk, Va.	72	80
Denver	58	82	Philadelphia	72	80
Helena, Mont.	54	72	St. Louis	56	70
Jacksonville	76	90	St. Paul	54	72
Kansas City	50	74	San Francisco	58	74
Los Angeles	64	76	Washington	70	74
Miami, Fla.	84	92			

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight time, Sept. 8.
B—Maximum, Sept. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:56 p. m., D.S.T.; height, 9.6 ft.
Sunday, 12:19 p. m., D. S. T.; height, 9.4 ft.

Light all vehicles at 7:38 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Chicago Symphony	East-West polo	Baseball, Braves-	East-West polo
5:15	Orchestra concert	matches, from	Pittsburgh, game.	matches, Long I.
5:30	Jackie Heller; orch.	Long Island	Melody Mart	"Jack Armstrong",
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Tennis summaries	Yankee Singers	Mischa Raginsky's
6:00	NBC dance music	Evening Tattler;	News Service	string ensemble.
6:15	Baseball résumé	records; skits	Scores; news talk.	Ted Husing, sports
6:30	Reports; features	News; music	Merry-Go-Round,	Musical programs.
6:45	Ed. MacHugh, songs.	From Warsaw	popular program.	CBS dance music.
7:00	News; dance music	Popular vocal	Dramatic sketch.	Baseball; news
7:15	Flying talk	After Dinner Revue	Jan Saritt and his	Organ recital
7:30	NBC dance music	"Pick and Pat,"	orchestra	Concert ensemble.
7:45	Monitor Interview	comedy; orchestra	CBS soloist; orch.	Getting the News.
8:00	Rochester Civic Or-	Sketch; Don Bestor	Golf talks from	Short-wave world-
8:15	chestra concert	and his orchestra	Country Club	wide relay
8:30	"Northern Lights,"	"Hands Across the	Manhattan Orch.	ERA Symphony
8:45	Alaskan sketch	Border"; musical.	Modern Chorus	Orchestra concert
9:00	ERA Symphony Or-	Chicago Symphony	Detroit Symphony	Local dance music.
9:15	chestra concert	Orchestra concert	Orchestra, Victor	"World Affairs".
9:30	Jamboree; popular	Talk, Cit. Frank	Kolar, conductor,	Local dance music.
9:45	variety program	Knox, Portland	from Chicago	Scores; news
10:00	"Fiesta Mexicana"	"Cuckoo" skit	Saturday Revue;	Hughie Connor &
10:15	Reports; features	Enric Madriguera	soloists; orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	National Barn Dance	and his orchestra	Jacobson Ensemble	Elder Michaux and
10:45	program from Chi-	Siberian Singers.	Rhymester; scores.	congregation
11:00	cago; soloists and	Forecasts; reports.	News Service	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	folk dance music	Lombardo Orch.	Glen Gray's Casa	Sign off
11:30	Freddy Martin and	Paul Whiteman &	Loma Orchestra	
11:45	his orchestra	his orchestra	CBS dance music	

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	Samovar Serenade	Morning worship,	CBS pianist	Morning service of
11:00	News; NBC String	St. Paul's Cathe-	CBS soloists and	Tremont Temple
11:15	Quartet recital	dral in Boston;	concert orchestra	Baptist Church;
11:30	Nimble Wits	sermon by the	Choir and organ	sermon; quartet;
11:45	"Phantom Strings,"	Rev. Edward T.	recital, from	soloist; organ
12:00	Aldo Ricci's Orch.	Sullivan	Salt Lake City	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Reports; features	Musical Turns	tabernacle, Utah.	program
12:30	Radio City Concert;	University of Chi-	Romany Trail;	Symphonic Album.
12:45	symphony orchestra,	cago Round Table	salon music	String ensemble
1:00	under Erno Rapee;	Dale Carnegie's	Religious period,	Ann Leaf at the
1:15	chorus and soloists.	facts period	with speakers,	organ; soloist
1:30	High Lights of the	Mary Small; solo-	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders;
1:45	Bible; quartet	ists; orchestra	ensemble	musical program
2:00	South Sea Islanders;	Soloists; speakers;	Political talk	Melodies of Italy;
2:15	Hawaiian music	Wirges's Orch.	"Piano Pointers"	soloists; orch.
2:30	Concert Artists; NBC	Tune Twisters;	Negro quartet	Boston Opera Club
2:45	recital program	Peg LaCentra	Tito Guizar; orch.	Orchestra concert
3:00	Talk on writing	Talking Picture	Detroit Symphony	Museum Concert
3:15	Organ recital	Time: sketch	Orchestra concert,	Orch. program
3:30	National Vespers: Dr.	'Dancing Shadows':	Victor Kolar, con-	ERA Symphony
3:45	Paul Scherer; music.	soloist; orch.	ductor	Orchestra, from
4:00	Temple of Song: choir	John B. Kennedy	Buffalo Variety	Museum of Fine
4:15	and organ	NBC vocalist	Workshop progrm	Arts, Boston
4:30	Pedro Via and his	Chicago Symphony	Oregon on Parade:	ERA Civic Chorus
4:45	tango orchestra	Orchestra, Dr.	soloists; orch.	recital program
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Frederick Stock,	Twilight Reveries:	The Playboys
5:15	Civil War drama	guest conductor	soloist; organ	"Poet's Gold"
5:30	Explorers' Club	"The House by the	Salon Gems	Sanderson and
5:45	NBC concert harpist.	Side of the Road"	The Cosmopolitans	Crumit; orch.
6:00	Heart Throbs of the	Religious period,	News Service	Nick Lucas; orch.
6:15	Hills: hill drama	from New York	Report; Double	Summer Musicale.
6:30	Reports; features	Salute program	mixed quartet	"Smiling Ed"
6:45	Paradise Islanders	NBC dance music.	Political talk	Report; news
7:00	Silken Strings: Prev-	"K-7," secret serv-	Chicago Knights:	Evening service
7:15	in's Orchestra	ice sketch	male quartet	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Musical Art Quartet	Garden talk; re-	"Raffles, the Ama-	ple Baptist
7:45	with soloist	ports; sketch	teur Cracksman".	Church; sermon;
8:00	Jimmie Durante;	Ruby Newman and	CBS Variety Hour:	male quartet;
8:15	Rubinoff and his or-	orchestra, with	comedy; soloists;	choir; organ
8:30	chestra; James Wal-	Del Castillo and	female sextette;	Beethoven Foun-
8:45	lington, announcer.	vocal sextet	three orchestras.	dation recital
9:00	Al Goodman's Orch.;	Rakov's Music and	Buddy Rogers's	Boston Opera Club
9:15	special soloists	popular soloists	Orch.; soloists	Orchestra under
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	Fred Waring's	Raffaelo Martino.
9:45	Dramatic sketch	of Familiar Music	Pennsylvanians	Report; news
10:00	Mme. Schumann-Heink	Hal Kemp's Orch.;	Anson Weeks and	Wayne King and
10:15	Talk, Bill Williams	guest soloists	his orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	L'Heure Exquise:	Canadian Capers:	Organ recital	Talk, Mr. William
10:45	voice; orchestra	trio; orchestra	Music; report	Green, A. F. of L.

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:15 WNAC, Golf résumé from The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild drama, Tennyson's "Thomas a Becket."
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Chicago game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WNAC, Golf results, Roland Wingate, from Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
8:00 WBZ, Jan Garber's Orchestra; soloists; comedy sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Richard Himber and his orchestra; Joey Nash, tenor soloist.
8:15 WNAC, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:30 WEEI, Garden Concert: Gladys Swarthout; mixed quartet; concert orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, Short-wave relay from schooner Seth Parker, from Panama Bay.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:30 WBZ, "Her Master's Voice," comedy dramatic sketch.
9:30 WEEI, House Party, with Joe Cook, comedian; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Concert Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor; Igor Gorin, baritone.
10:30 WAAB, 'Care and Feeding of Hobby Horses"; Leisure League of America; concert by Howard Barlow and his concert orchestra; soloists.
10:45 WBZ, Democrat-Republican series: political discussions from Washington.

Study in Illuminated Manuscripts Planned By Morgan Library

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—A course of graduate study of illuminated manuscripts in which the collection of the Pierpont Morgan Library will be used as a laboratory, will be offered by New York University's Graduate department of Fine Arts this Fall, according to announcement by Prof. Walter W. S. Cook, chairman, today.

The course will open on Sept. 28 under the direction of Prof. Charles R. Morey, chairman of the department of Art and Archæology at Princeton University. It will be the first complete university course ever given in the Morgan Library, whose collection of illuminated manuscripts is one of the most famous in the world.

The course will trace the transformation of Hellenistic style into the earliest definitely mediæval forms assumed by Christian art in the Greek East, using as basic material the Greek, Syriac and Coptic illuminated manuscripts. Its aim will be to familiarize the student with the process of formation and growth of East Christian and Byzantine art.

"The study of illuminated manuscripts depicts the evolution of painting during the Middle Ages more clearly and completely than any other division of art," Professor Cook said.

"The manuscripts begin with the end of antiquity and end with the invention of printing. Although there are large gaps in the history of medieval architecture and sculpture, the evolution of medieval style can be consistently traced through the illustrations, and later, the decorations of manuscripts."

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8—California Water Service Company reports gross corporate income (balance before bond interest, depreciation, etc.) of $995,547 for the year ended July 31, which compares with $1,014,127 for the year ended July 31, 1933.

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Housing Subsidies Justified By Value of Social Gains, Conference Delegates Agree

British Authority at Chicago Meeting Is Surprised at Lagging Interest in Taking Advantage of Aid Offered by U. S. Government

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 8—The social value of good housing far outweighs the social cost, and if government subsidies are necessary to get a model housing movement in this country properly started, then they are fully justified, it was agreed by speakers at a conference which started here yesterday in connection with the visit of a group of noted European experts.

Sir Raymond Unwin, British housing authority and leader of the visiting group, gave an inspiring picture of the social benefits to be obtained from moving slum families into more attractive, wholesome surroundings.

The British visitor, as well as the other leading speakers, Mr. Jacob L. Crane Jr., planning expert, and Mr. Ernest J. Bohn of Cleveland, president of the National Association of Housing Officials, defended government subsidies as a means of getting model housing under way, although they agreed that the wisdom of permanent subsidies for housing was doubtful.

Justified in Emergency

"Yes, I think you should subsidize housing if that is necessary to get things started," Sir Raymond said. "As to what branch of government should do it that is a question for you to decide for yourself, but as long as the Federal Government is disposed to offer its help at the present time, I don't see why you aren't taking more advantage of it."

The American housing authorities agreed that government aid for housing was justified in the present situation.

Mr. Crane said that as long as land assembly and acquisition was proving the most difficult and expensive part of model housing, and there seemed no way of paying the cost of the land without some kind of subsidy, this type of aid was the only answer if better housing is actually desired.

Permanent Aid Opposed

"Subsidies are philosophically and economically unsound, many people believe, and therefore should not be considered as a permanent policy, but as long as the United States is farther behind than all other countries in the matter of its urban land policies, something should be done," Mr. Crane argued.

Mr. Bohn declared that while Americans may say what they will about rugged individualism, "if it is a proper thing for us to do to provide better living conditions for our people and remove slums, then I think we have a good defense for the use of public funds for this purpose, including subsidies."

Gains in England

The social importance of good housing was emphasized by Sir Raymond. "We do not get stable social conditions," he said, "unless we give all the people at least a minimum of decent living and comfort. This is as much a necessity as the big buildings and wide boulevards with which Chicago and other American cities improve themselves.

"It has been our experience in England that when we try to improve the living conditions of our slum families by moving them into new surroundings, from 85 to 90 per cent of the families make good. It is the slum conditions that make the people live badly, and putting them into better surroundings gives them new opportunities. It is entirely a question of action and reaction of people and their environment."

Sir Raymond is accompanied by Miss A. J. Samuel, managing director of the council of the Society of Women Housing Estate Managers of Great Britain, and Dr. Ernest Kahn, formerly manager of the municipal housing enterprises of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.

North Dakota Tracts Chosen by Government For Homestead Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINOT, N. D., Sept. 8—Plans for the first federal-built subsistence homesteads in North Dakota are being completed and 31 families have made application for them to the new North Dakota Rural Rehabilitation Corporation.

This is the first ambitious housing experiment the Government has tried in this state. Two tracts of land approximately nine miles north of here were selected for the tryout. One lies a mile north of Burlington, a coal-mining district, and the other a half mile north, totaling 103 acres. These are watered by the Des Lacs River, and the CWA lately completed the first dam which will hold back irrigation waters for these tracts.

Nineteen acres of the total will be set aside for pasturage. Each home will have a tract of garden land from five to seven acres in extent and will have a five-room cottage. Each family will assume an obligation of $1919 fo his home and garden plot with 20 years in which to pay for it. The first district will provide 14 cottages totaling $54,198, and the second 12 cottages totaling $46,229.

Mr. I. A. Acker, director of rural rehabilitation, thinks the influence of the attempt to homestead the miners of this district will tend to take many families off the relief rolls, encourage ambition, bolster up self-respect and make them even more steady, self-reliant and independent. He believes there is nothing like owning a cow, chickens, home and garden to take up leisure time and ward off Communistic tendencies in the northwestern part of the State.

Mrs. Pinchot Enters Gubernatorial Race

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 8 (AP)—Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, wife and political teammate of Pennsylvania's Governor, twice denied a seat in Congress, has entered the fall campaign as an independent candidate for the governorship.

A last-minute drive by friends of the Pinchots was climaxed last night, when messengers hustled through the rain to the Capitol with Mrs. Pinchot's petitions.

Whether she will remain in the race or withdraw before the final date, Sept. 17, was a matter of conjecture. Mrs. Pinchot promised a statement yesterday but later changed her mind.

If she stays in the gubernatorial race, she will oppose Mr. William A. Schnader, Republican, Attorney-General in her husband's cabinet, and Mr. George H. Earle, Democrat, former Minister to Austria.

McAdoo and Roosevelt Confer

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 8 (AP)—Senator William Gibbs McAdoo (D) of California called at the Summer White House yesterday for luncheon to consider, among other things, with President Roosevelt the complicated California political situation.

Boston's Latest Educational Acquisitions

Left THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Right: By Oppenheim **Ready for Use After Summer Vacation**

Left—New Jeremiah E. Burke High School for Girls, Dorchester. Right—Weather-Proof Fire Escape, Designed by W. W. Drummey, Superintendent of Schoolhouse Construction.

Italy Queries Powers On Danubian Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

demain. The invitation to Russia will, according to this plan, not come from the Assembly as such but from a group of states as numerous as possible, favorable to Russia. Thus when Russia accepts it will be futile to vote against it in the Assembly. Indeed, what is envisaged in the Assembly is a simple declaration of non-opposition to Russia's entry.

It cannot yet properly be said that members of the Council are unanimous as to the creation of a new permanent seat for Russia. Argentina is expected to make a "protest of principle" but not to vote against. Poland, though it is not a defined attitude, is disinclined to push its objection too far. Generally there is a growing feeling that the obstacle will be surmounted.

Incidentally it should be noted that the Russian loan, to which French citizens will be free to subscribe, is on the tapis.

Support For Austria

Czechoslovakia has discussed with Mr. Nicholas Titulescu of Roumania the attitude of the Little Entente in the face of Austria's plight. When Dr. Bogoleub Yevtitch of Yugoslavia arrives at Geneva, the possibility of coöperation with Italy in the event of an attempt to overthrow Austrian independence will be further considered. In the July "Putsch," Italy took the lead in mobilizing, and grave jealousies were aroused. Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, in particular, have equal interest with Italy in preservation of the status quo and in future it is hoped to have an understanding by which any necessary action will be taken by agreement and in concert.

At the meeting of the Council, M. Barthou again drew attention to the difficulties which will arise if the Saar votes for reversion to Germany and it was agreed that economic and financial consequences should be studied by a committee of three headed by Baron Aloisi.

On the proposition of Señor Castillo Najera it was decided to bring the Bolivia-Paraguay dispute before the Assembly, under Article 15.

Rochester Tablet Honors Memory Of French Settlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 8—Bringing the hope of permanent friendship and peace among nations, 60 French statesmen and leading citizens paused here on their way home from the Four Nations celebration at Fort Niagara to accept in the name of their country a bronze tablet dedicated to French pioneers who helped settle western New York.

The Frenchmen, part of the 280 sent by their government to the Fort Niagara celebration, were greeted here by Count Rene de Chambrun of New York, great grandson of Marquis de Lafayette and nephew of the late Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio. They were brought here by a motorcade sent to Niagara by the Rochester Centennial Committee, which also arranged to have reenacted in French Rochester's civic pageant depicting 100 years of history of this community.

Accepting the tablet for the French guests, Count de Chambrun voiced the hope that "the memory of this Franco-American friendship dictate to us our sacred duty not only to preserve, but to propagate and intensify the friendship to point the way to the world for permanent friendshhip and peace." M. Sebastian Charlety, rector of the Sorbonne, accepted the gift, which will be installed in the French section of the new Rochester Public Library, now under construction.

Pit-Head Power Held Solution Of British Problem

Unifying of Grid System Urged Before Savants' Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Scot., Sept. 8—Electrical power stations at the pitheads, using "waste coal," lowering costs of generation, and supplying every electrical station in Britain with power through one united "grid" system, were suggested at the meeting of the British Association by Prof. Francis G. Baily, President of the Engineering Section of the Association.

Such a scheme would, Professor Baily maintained, open up new sources of power and render available a new scheme of cheap generation. It would also, he said, bring the electrical industry a large increase in business, reduced costs, cheaper fuel, and alleviation of rates.

Under Professor Baily's plan the present grid systems of Britain would be united. The main and branch lines would both collect and dispense power, levelling up inequalities of cost and supply, diminishing waste, and putting the consumer in connection with his nearest producer. The centralized grid would also, he declared, offer the small producer, who might at present have low costs but unsteady market, a constant demand.

Coöperation

"The question of ownership," Professor Baily declared, "will need very careful consideration. Several solutions are possible, but for all of them it is essential that there shall be coöperation between the producers of coal and the producers of electricity. The one party must be assured of a steady sale of their cheap fuel, that they may be willing to remodel their business to suit the new outlet; the other party must be assured a steady low price, that they may not be exploited. It seems a suitable case for central control by an official Control Board."

Although the proposals might look alarming to owners of large generating stations, Professor Baily concluded, it must be recognized that nothing is permanent in engineering. He had, he said, found a fitting motto from Tennyson's "In Memoriam": "Our little systems have their day; they have their day and cease to be."

Study of "Common Sense"

A new university course, giving scholars of classics and history and geography a basic understanding of natural science, must be introduced into Britain in the near future if the balance of knowledge is to be preserved and natural science not to become an "uhintelligible art."

This was the conclusion reached by Mr. H. T. Tizard, educationist, in his address to the Educational Section of the Association.

An understanding of natural science is needed, he said, at the present day, yet almost all those who study it are specialists, teachers and technicians in the subject. No one at a university, he declared, studies natural science as part of a general education.

"During the present century there has been a struggle to secure wider recognition of the value of scientific study and research" Mr. Tizard continued, "not only for the advancement of knowledge, but for the progress of civilization. Now that we see plainly the great influence of scientific discovery on social developments; now that specialized departments of science are flourishing at universities; surely an effort should be made to provide for men who have no desire to become specialists, but who wish to study the broad principles and applications of natural science for their own education."

Rush of Pupils Taxes Boston's Schoolhouses

(Continued from Page 1)

have similar equipment, Mr. Drummey indicated.

Furthermore, use of wood was minimized in the Burke school. Doors, trimmings, chair rails and other parts are of steel. All walls, except in classrooms, are enameled brick, easily cleansed and long-lived.

Another school innovation is an inclosed fire escape at the Wait School, South End. Winter ice and snow make outdoor fire escapes dangerously slippery. Therefore Mr. Drummey invented an inclosed design which can be added to any school. Several will be equipped shortly.

Portraits and Murals

While Mr. Drummey sat at his desk swiftly giving out school facts, an artist employed under the Public Works of Art program was busy painting him in oils, as he is one of four Boston officials selected for portraits. Questioning further revealed that ERA artists have supplied several murals to Boston schools.

The outstanding mural, depicting South Boston's part in the American Revolution, now hangs in the South Boston High School. At the East Boston High School ERA wood carvers have made a panel tracing the entire history of transportation.

Besides artists, the school department has supplied jobs for a peak load of 1067 ERA skilled workers and 40 laborers. More than 600 are still employed. For this work more than $700,000 has been spent.

Decrease in Portable Schools

Two new schools soon will be added to the system to provide for expansion and to eliminate some of the 94 portable schools still remaining. A few years ago the number of portables was 200. Twenty-five have been abandoned in the past 20 months.

Only awarding of the contract holds up construction of a $153,241 elementary school on Baker Street, West Roxbury. Another awaits only final federal PWA approval of plans. This is an $800,000 intermediate high school in South Boston.

Plans are being developed for another $800,000 intermediate high school in West Roxbury, while a $325,000 addition will be built to the Robert Gould Shaw School. These two projects will also be built with the $2,000,000 PWA fund allotted to the school department. With the completion of the intermediate school and the addition, the Washington Irving School, now an intermediate school although originally built for a high school, will become the West Roxbury High School.

Safety Campaign Starts For N. Y. School Children

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Motorists are asked by Mr. Charles A. Harnett, Motor Vehicles Commissioner, to coöperate with schools and police in a campaign to eliminate accidents involving young pedestrians when the schools open next week.

Declaring that "the most essential aid must come from motorists," Mr. Harnett in a statement today urged not only greater care, but firmness in dealing with youngsters who needlessly expose themselves to danger. He quoted statistics showing that there were 174 fatalities to children resulting from motor vehicle accidents in this State during the first six months of this year and 7164 injuries.

Roosevelt Turns His Attention To Nation's Finances

Morgenthau and Bell Are Among Those Who Call on the President

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 8 (AP)—Finances held the attention of President Roosevelt today in conferences including Secretary Morgenthau, acting budget director Bell and Mr. James Perkins, president of the National City Bank.

On Monday the Government announces its offerings of securities for the $1,750,000,000 refinancing for the September quarter and for October.

It was assumed this topic was up for consideration today although Mr. Roosevelt approved the form of financing more than a week ago and expressed satisfaction over the outlook.

Today's parleys were presumably a check up of the financial situation of the Government and the country at large. It is time to begin preparation of the budget for the new government year and the President apparently is going to give this considerable of his personal attention.

The prospective arrival of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson on Monday to talk over NRA reorganization, is in line with the chief executive's study of a comprehensive program for permanent NRA legislation. The President is moving on this step by step as experience with the present dictates.

He is convinced that principles of the present NRA abolishing child labor and providing for collective bargaining by labor must be maintained. He is doubtful about price fixing, which he feels may run afoul of the antitrust laws. In this same category are the phases of price posting, reports on surpluses and exchanges of views among producers.

A petition signed by farm leaders and business men urging an immediate increase in the price of gold was handed to President Roosevelt by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University.

Holding that an increase in the gold price would increase the prices farmers and other basic producers receive for their commodities, while causing only a small increase in the cost of living, the petition sought a gold price rise from $35 to $41.34, the maximum authorized by Congress.

Visitor to Mrs. Roosevelt

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will receive at Hyde Park on Sunday Miss Lillian Gubelman, president of the North Dakota Federation of Business and Professional Women, whose organization obtained the largest number of positions for white collar women in proportion to its membership in a drive conducted by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women. Miss Gubelman sailed in June for a trip around the world, returning to New York City today on the Aquitania, where she will be met by Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman, president of the national federation, who will present her to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Canadian Indian Gets M. A. at Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Ta-io-weh-ron-hagai of the Indian reservation at Caughnawaga near Montreal was granted the degree of Master of Arts by the University of Pennsylvania, for work done in sociology, and he is continuing his studies for another two years with a view of receiving the Ph. D. degree in sociology.

Schools Adhere To Use of Spanish In Puerto Rico

English Ordered Retained as a Subject in Plan to Aid Pupils

SAN JUAN, P. R., Sept. 8 (By U.P.)—Opening of Puerto Rican schools day after tomorrow will mark the triumph of four centuries of Spanish culture over 35 years of vain efforts to make this island an English-speaking, or at least a bi-lingual community.

The attempts, begun shortly after the transfer from Spain to the United States, to make the national language the medium of instruction in the public schools has failed, and pupils will be taught the three R's in their native tongue.

English will be retained as a special subject, Education Commissioner José Padin ordered, and American textbooks will be used until Spanish texts can be prepared. English will be taught throughout the elementary school from the first grade, and the order does not apply to high schools. Eighty-five per cent of the pupils leave school before the fourth grade.

Dr. Padin and his supporters believe the change is based on sound pedagogical principles, resulting in liberalizing the educational process, and eventually in a more thorough knowledge of English. He maintains that children have been hampered by being forced to do their class work in a foreign tongue which many seldom hear outside the schoolroom.

Some observers although agreeing with Dr. Padin, believe his order will be misinterpreted in the United States. Mainland public opinion may read anti-American implications. American visitors are surprised and somewhat resentful at the prevalence of Spanish and the relative unimportance of English after a third of a century association.

They fail to consider the island's pride in its 400 years of Spanish descent and culture. In addition, the Socialist Labor Party, headed by Señor Santiago Iglesias, Resident Commissioner in Washington, has demanded teaching in English to cement a closer association with the nation, and as economic equipment for workers. Señor Iglesias considers Dr. Padin's order a serious mistake.

The commissioner of education contends that by making English a special subject in elementary schools, and having it taught intensively by carefully selected teachers, more satisfactory results will be obtained. In upper grades, English will receive more attention than other subjects.

The language problem has been studied and discussed for years. Seven years ago, a committee of Columbia University educators surveyed the insular school system and urged the complete elimination of English from the lower grades.

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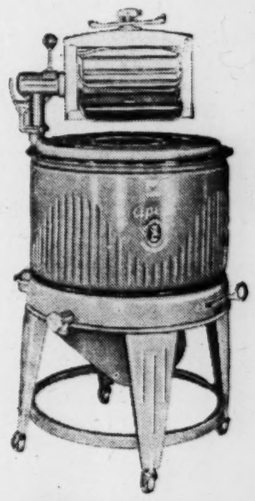

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Budge Victor Over Grant In U. S. Lawn Tennis

Menzel Advances, Beating Mangin—Bell Bows to Sutter

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—A heavy rainstorm last night left the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, in such shape that all play in the United States men's singles tennis championship scheduled for today was postponed.

J. Donald Budge of California furnished the second big sensation of the tournament yesterday when he eliminated Byran M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, as they completed the third-round match which had been stopped by rain the preceding day. Budge had been a threat to the lively little Atlantan all the way through the match, but Grant had won the fourth set just before the recess. When they renewed the play yesterday, Budge resorted to steady stroking from back court, and while Grant held his own by his activity, finally the break came to the 18-year-old Budge, and he ran out the set at 6—3.

Mangin Leads 2—1

The other postponed third-round match went to the big Czechoslovakian, Roderich Menzel, who had the lead of a set over Gregory S. Mangin when play stopped. Mangin won the first two sets yesterday and led at 3—1 in the fourth, but Menzel then showed his finest play, covering court with his long strides, and making brilliant gets of what looked like placements, so that he ultimately captured the set at 8—6. The final set was a medley of breaks through service, but Menzel managed to win his on the first and final games to take the set and match at 8—6, 4—6, 3—6, 8—6, 6—3, with a margin of two games and eight points, five earned.

The other sensation of the day brought Clifford S. Sutter back to his old-time form, as he swamped R. Berkeley Bell, whose performances this season gave him fourth placing in the seeding, in straight sets, scored at 6—3, 7—5, 6—4. Sutter has been doing little playing this season, as he has settled down to hard work in a publishing house, but so far in this tourney has not lost a set, and yesterday did not lose a single game to Bell on his service. In the second set all six of his service games were love games.

Five Americans Advance

Five American seeded stars reached the round of eight yesterday, as well as the defending champion, Frederick J. Perry of England, who found Edward W. Feibleman, the conqueror of Lott, an easy foe, winning as he pleased in a back-court duel, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2.

Francis X. Shields, leading American seeded player, had a scare when Robert L. Bryan, the lefthander of Signal Mountain, which dominates the Tennessee River near Chattanooga, also dominated the play of the tall New Yorker, carrying the first set to 16 games, and winning the second and third. But Shields got his finest service working at that point, and won six love games during the two remaining sets, with its aid, in succession, taking the set and match at 9—7, 4—6, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2.

The other fourth-round victors were Wilmer L. Allison Jr., second; Sidney B. Wood Jr., third, and Lester R. Stoefen, fifth, in the seeded list, with Sutter, ninth, putting out Bell, fourth. The summary:

United States Men's Singles Lawn Tennis Championship—Third Round

J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—8, 6—3.

Roderich Menzel, Czechoslovakia, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 8—6, 4—6, 3—6, 8—6, 6—3.

Fourth Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., 9—7, 4—6, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Clifford S. Sutter, New York, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 6—3, 7—5, 6—4.

Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Edward W. Feibleman, New York, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, 3—6, 6—2, 10—8, 7—5.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.

Jarvinen Exceeds Own World Record

By the Associated Press

Turin, Italy, Sept. 8

MATTI JARVINEN of Finland yesterday exceeded his recently credited world record for the javelin throw with a toss of 76.66 meters (251 ft. 6 11-64 in.).

A record of 76.10 meters (249 ft. 8 3-16 in.) was credited to him at the International Amateur Athletic Federation Congress in Stockholm last month.

Lorna Whittelsey Wins Title and Cup

United States Women's Yacht Racing Championship Standing

Skipper and Club	Points
Lorna Wittelsey, Indian Harbor	42¾
Virginia Hoyt, Beverly	35½
Margaret K. Farnsworth, Duxbury	34½
Mrs. H. P. McKean, Eastern	29
Nancy Stonington, Pine Orchard	21
Joan B. Earle, Bellport	20
Mrs. J. A. Tillinghast, Saunderstown	15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 8—By finishing second and fourth in the final two races held off here yesterday, Lorna Whittelsey of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club not only won the women's yachting championship of the United States for 1934; but she gained permanent possession of the Mrs. Charles Francis Adams Trophy. As champion she succeeds Ruth Sears of the Cohasset Yacht Club. Immediately after the trophy had been won, Mrs. Adams announced that she would present a permanent trophy to the North American Yacht Racing Union under whose auspices the championship races are held.

Seven races were held during the competition and Miss Whittelsey won three firsts, two seconds, a third and a fourth. This was the fifth time that she had won the title and the two other victories which gave her permanent possession of the Adams Cup were won in 1930 and 1931.

The real feature of yesterday's racing was the showing made by Margaret K. Farnsworth and her Duxbury Yacht Club crew. Starting the morning race in a tie for third place with only 20 points, she won both of the day's contests, thus adding 14½ points to her total and putting her within one point of tying for the runnerup position with Virginia Hoyt and her Beverly Yacht Club crew.

Lon Warneke Defeats Giants for Sixth Time

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	85	48	.639
St. Louis	77	53	.592
Chicago	76	55	.580
Boston	68	63	.519
Pittsburgh	64	65	.496
Brooklyn	55	75	.423
Philadelphia	48	79	.378
Cincinnati	47	82	.364

Result Sept. 7

Chicago 4, New York 2.
Other games postponed.

Beating the New York Giants, champions of the National League, is getting to be a habit with Lon Warneke. He did it again yesterday for the sixth time this season, in seven attempts. The victory didn't help the Chicago Cubs much in their quest for the pennant, because the Giants had won the first two engagements of the series and still hold an eight-game lead over their western rivals. The St. Louis Cardinals, who hold second place in the standing and who were kept idle yesterday by rain, gained a half a game on the leaders, but are still 6½ contests away.

Gabby Hartnett and Kiki Cuyler led the attack on two New York pitchers, each driving in two runs in the 4-to-2 victory. Hartnett hit a homer. Carl Hubbell started for the Giants, but he left the game in the fifth inning for a pinch hitter. The Cubs had a two-run lead at the time. Warneke was touched for nine hits, but his effectiveness in the pinches carried him through. The score by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4	9	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	9	0

Batteries—Warneke and Hartnett; Hubbell, Salveson and Danning. Losing pitcher—Hubbell. Umpires—Klem, Pfirman and Barr. Time—2h.

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Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

RADIO CITY
MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave.—SHOW PLACE OF THE NATION
Doors Open 11:30 A.M.
GRACE MOORE
In "ONE NIGHT OF LOVE"
with Tullio Carminati Lyle Talbot and a smartly paced modern revue with entire Music Hall cast

D'OYLY CARTE
OPERA COMPANY from London
Gilbert & Sullivan Operas
TODAY MAT. and NIGHT
"Cox and Box," followed by "The Pirates of Penzance."
Mon., Tues. & Wed. Nights & Wed. Mat. "Iolanthe."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE
45th Street, West of 8th Avenue

1933 Winners Retain Titles On Tie Scores

United States and Britain Keep International Golf Honors

Triangular International Senior Golf Match Standing

	Points
*Great Britain	22
United States	22
Canada	19

*Great Britain retained title, having won it in 1933.

Devonshire Trophy Match Standing

	Points
*United States	22½
Canada	22½

*United States retained title, having won it in 1933.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Sept. 8—The two international team matches, between Great Britain, United States and Canada for the triangular title and between the last two countries for the Devonshire trophy, played on Friday in connection with the Canadian seniors' golf tournament resulted in exceedingly close struggles. In each last year's winner retained the title and trophy because of a tie score.

In the triangular match Canada and the United States were tied with 7½ points each at the end of the foursomes on Thursday, but in Friday's singles Great Britain scored 16 points to 14½ for the United States. This gave each team 22 points while Canada was third with 19. Great Britain retained the title, having won it last year.

In the Devonshire match Canada made a strong finish and managed to tie the United States with 22½ points each and the Americans kept the trophy.

On Saturday there will be two international singles competitions. In one Canadian and United States seniors will play for the North American title and in the other players from the three countries will play for the individual senior world title. The results:

Devonshire Trophy Match

United States		Canada	
R. W. Lee	3	R. M. Gray	0
Dr. W. T. Gregg	0	B. L. Anderson	3
D. N. Tallman	3	E. A. MacNutt	0
F. S. Douglas	3	J. Dix Fraser	0
R. W. Smith	2	A. A. Adams	1
M. L. Fearney	2	George S. Lyon	1
Fred Snare	1½	A. G. Donaldson	1½
S. C. Mabon	0	G. L. Robinson	3
A. P. Gray	2	W. H. C. Mussen	1
Enos Booth	1½	G. C. Heintzman	1½
George Folk	½	W. H. Despard	2½
S. M. Milliken	1	John Rennie	2
Arthur Hoffman	3	J. E. Caldwell	0
Dr. A.R. Gardner	0	Dr J. W. Parry	3
Gen.J.G.Harbord	0	John Lindsay	3
Total	22½	Total	22½

Individual Matches

J. W. Pease, Great Britain, defeated R. M. Gray, Canada, 6 and 4.

H. E. Taylor, Great Britain, defeated Dr. W. T. Gregg, United States, 4 and 3.

Taylor defeated B. L. Anderson, Canada, 2 and 1.

F. J. Chesterton, Great Britain, defeated F. S. Douglas, United States, 4 and 3.

Chesterton defeated J. Dix Fraser, Canada, 6 and 5.

Guy Hemsley, Great Britain, defeated M. L. Fearney, United States, 5 and 3.

Hemsley defeated George S. Lyon, Canada, 5 and 4.

Dr. H. Holt, Great Britain, defeated Frederick Snare, United States, 2 up.

Dr. Holt defeated A. G. Donaldson, Canada, 2 and 1.

Dr. N. C. Carver, Great Britain, defeated G. L. Robinson, Canada, 1 up.

P. H. Slater, Great Britain, defeated Alex P. Gray, United States, 6 and 4.

Slater defeated W. H. C. Mussen, Canada, 6 and 4.

Lt.-Gen. Sir H. B. Fawcus, Great Britain, defeated Enos Booth, United States, 1 up.

Lt.-Gen. Sir H. B. Fawcus defeated G. C. Heintzman, Canada, 2 and 1.

Lt.-Col. F. J. Popham, Great Britain, defeated S. M. Milliken, United States, 1 up.

R. W. Lee, United States, defeated J. W. B. Pease, Great Britain, 5 and 3.

Lee defeated R. M. Gray, Canada, 7 and 6.

D. N. Tallman, United States, defeated F. W. H. Weaver, Great Britain, 3 and 2.

Tallman defeated E. A. MacNutt, Canada, 5 and 4.

F. S. Douglas, United States, defeated J. Dix Fraser, Canada, 5 and 3.

R. W. Smith, United States, defeated J. C. Boys, Great Britain, 3 and 2.

Smith defeated A. A. Adams, Canada, 1 up.

M. L. Fearney, United States, defeated George S. Lyon, Canada, 2 and 1.

Alex P. Gray, United States, defeated W. H. C. Mussen, Canada, 3 and 2.

George Folk, United States, defeated S. A. Harding, Great Britain, 6 and 4.

Arthur Hoffman, United States, defeated J. H. Todd, Great Britain, 1 up.

Hoffman defeated J. E. Caldwell, Canada, 3 and 2.

Dr. A. R. Gardner, United States, defeated G. C. Cassells, Great Britain, 1 up.

B. L. Anderson, Canada, defeated Dr. W. T. Gregg, United States, 3 and 2.

E. A. MacNutt, Canada, defeated F. W. H. Weaver, Great Britain, 1 up.

A. A. Adams, Canada, defeated J. C. Boys, Great Britain, 3 and 2.

George L. Robinson, Canada, defeated S. C. Mabon, United States, 2 and 1.

W. H. Despard, Canada, defeated S. A. Harding, Great Britain, 5 and 3.

Despard defeated George Folk, United States, 2 up.

John Rennie, Canada, defeated Lieut.-Col. F. J. Popham, Great Britain, 3 and 2.

Rennie defeated S. M. Milliken, United States, 2 up.

Dr. J. R. Parry, Canada, defeated G. C. Cassells, Great Britain, 2 up.

Dr. Parry defeated Dr. A. R. Gardner, United States, 2 up.

Frederick Snare, United States, and A. G. Donaldson, Canada, all square.

Dr. N. C. Carver, Great Britain, and S. C. Mabon, United States, all square.

Enos Booth, United States, and G. C. Heintzman, Canada, all square.

J. H. Todd, Great Britain, and J. E. Caldwell, Canada, all square.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	49	22	.690
Chattanooga	42	26	.618
Nashville	38	33	.535
Memphis	35	35	.500
Knoxville	30	37	.448
Atlanta	31	40	.437
Birmingham	25	41	.379
Little Rock	25	41	.379

Results Sept. 7

New Orleans 3, Atlanta 2.
Chattanooga 3, Knoxville 1.
Nashville 3, Birmingham 2.
Only games played.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	50	27	.649
Seattle	43	33	.566
Hollywood	41	35	.539
San Francisco	41	36	.532
Missions	40	37	.519
Oakland	38	39	.494
Portland	29	48	.377
Sacramento	25	53	.325

Results Sept. 7

San Francisco 6, Oakland 5.
Sacramento 6, Los Angeles 5.
Missions 9, Portland 5.
Hollywood at Seattle, rain.

Gentlemen vs. Players

LONDON, Sept. 8 (Canadian Press)—The cricket match between Gentlemen and Players at Scarborough ended in a draw yesterday, but the Gentlemen vs. Players fixture concluding at Folkestone resulted in a victory for the amateurs by three wickets.

Wool Goods Trade Irregular

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Wool goods business was irregular last week, according to the New York Top Exchange Service. Clothing manufacturers were said to have purchased small quantities of fancy and staple worsteds for filling-in purposes.

British Sports Comment

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Transformation Scene

London

THE annual transformation is complete. The first signs of the impending change were seen in the sports outfitters' windows, when studded boots and striped jerseys began to take the place of blazers and cricket bats. Then the newspapers started in. Gentlemen of impressive physique, wearing the smile that won't come off, were depicted leaping over each other's backs in the friendliest way. Others were "shot" in the act of pedaling vigorously upon imaginary inverted bicycles. And others were engaged in breezy sprint racing, breezy conversation, or both. A remarkable feature about professional association footballers—for such, dear reader, are the characters in question—is that they never seem to be photographed in the company of a ball at this early stage. Which inspires the reflection that perhaps, after all, a film-star smile is not the easiest thing to produce when one is "recalled for training" at the commencement of a hot August. Anyhow, there will be sufficient ball later. Or bawl, if you prefer it spelled that way.

The Great Kick Off

Pictures, of course, are not the only newspaper media for portraying the annual sporting metamorphosis. Cricket stories are compressed (to expand temporarily again if the Australians do anything exciting or the English county cricket championship develops a gripping phase after soccer has taken the center of the stage), and "prospects" rise into the headlines from the 88 clubs in the English Football League. Then someone, mopping his brow, says, "I see they have started football already in Scotland," and the great game is on.

"It Never Came a Wink Too Soon"

In Scotland, where cricket does not make the same appeal as it does in England, the soccer campaign of 1934-35 started Aug. 11, with a full league program. And the crowds that poured through the clicking turnstiles showed that the season, like the sun in Thomas Hood's poem, "never came a wink too soon." On the same day, too, 250,000 "fans" in England began to get their throats in trim at the first public trials of the clubs in preparation for the start of the league tournament, Aug. 25. In Scotland, there is a close season of only three months. More than once there have been talks of dispensing with the close season altogether, even in England; but the claims of cricket, as an entertainment and a game to be played, have had to be considered.

Allegiance Transferred

Public opinion, regarding the intrusion of soccer into cricket's brief reign, is too strong to be shifted by even the businesslike business men who have made soccer what it is. In England, therefore, soccer does not start until the last Saturday in August. From then until the middle of September, football and cricket run along together, with the accent most markedly on the football; and then out goes cricket for a period of eight months, leaving the dyed-in-the-wool cricket fan with only news from the Dominions to bear him, sorrowing, through the winter of his discontent. By a happy dispensation, however, the vast majority of cricket fans find no difficulty in transferring their allegiance from a solid little red ball to a hollow big brown one.

Misses Merwin And Doeg Enter Doubles Final

Californians Defeat the Stout-Hollinger Team in Girls' Tennis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8—Southern California's 18-year-old girl tennis players, May Hope-Doeg of Santa Monica and Priscilla Merwin of Pasadena, reached the final round of the United States girls' lawn tennis doubles championship at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins, yesterday.

The Pacific coast team won an easy victory over Ariel Stout of Seattle, Wash., and Virginia Hollinger of Dayton, Ohio, 6—2, 6—3. The Californians' combined attack and hard hitting was too much for the inexperienced Washington-Ohio team.

Millicent Hirsh of New York, 1934 United States indoor junior champion, and Helen L. Grawn of Grosse Pointe, Mich., 1930 winner of national indoor title, were unable to play against the team of Frances B. (Billie) Bancroft of Wilmington, Del., and Matilda Fassit, Philadelphia Cricket, because of continued rain.

Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., and May Doeg will meet today, weather permitting, in the singles final. The unplayed girls' doubles of yesterday is also scheduled for today.

Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, yesterday reached the final round of the women's Middle States championship singles when she defeated Cecilia Riegel of Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—2.

Rain caused the postponement of the other semifinal-round match between Catherine Kendig of Philadelphia and Anne Page of Merion, after Miss Kendig had won the first set, 7—5. The summaries:

United States Girls' Lawn Tennis Championship Doubles—Semifinal Round

May Hope-Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., and Priscilla Merwin, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Ariel Stout, Seattle, Wash., and Virginia Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, 6—2, 6—3.

Middle States Women's Championship Singles—Semifinal Round

Eunice Dean, San Antonio, Texas, defeated Cecilia Riegel, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—2.

Catherine Kendig, Philadelphia, won first set (7—5) from Anne Page, Merion, when rain caused postponement of match.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	89	59	.582
Columbus	78	66	.542
Milwaukee	75	67	.528
Indianapolis	73	69	.514
Louisville	73	71	.507
Toledo	66	77	.462
St. Paul	65	78	.455
Kansas City	59	84	.413

Results Sept. 7

Columbus 5, Louisville 2.
Louisville 9, Columbus 6.
Minneapolis 12, Milwaukee 5.
Kansas City 7, St. Paul 5.
Other game postponed.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	93	58	.616
Rochester	87	62	.584
Toronto	84	67	.530
Albany	80	71	.530
Buffalo	75	76	.497
Montreal	73	76	.490
Syracuse	59	93	.388
Baltimore	51	99	.340

Results Sept. 7

Albany 4, Syracuse 2.
Newark 3, Baltimore 0.
Toronto 2, Montreal 1.
Other game postponed.

Senators Purchase Six

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Clark Griffith set out yesterday to patch up his Washington Senators for 1935 by buying six players, who will report next spring. Topping the list was Fred Sington, slugging Albany outfielder, who has been going places in the International League this year. Griffith declined to say what Sington cost, other than that it was "plenty." The other five will come from Chattanooga in the Southern Association: Leon Pettitt, Orville Armbrust and Andy Cohen, pitchers; Sam Holbrook, catcher, and John Minalic, infielder.

One Yacht Dropped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 8—Four races were held yesterday in the series of tests to determine what yachts will represent the United States in the coming six-meter international races for the British-American Cup against a team of four yachts from Scotland. At the end of the day's racing the only announcement regarding the result was that Swallow, owned by Seaward Johnson, had been eliminated. The trials are to be resumed tomorrow.

Athletics Defeat The Tigers Twice By 5-to-4 Margin

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	85	46	.649
New York	81	52	.609
Cleveland	69	61	.531
Boston	68	64	.515
St. Louis	61	70	.446
Washington	58	72	.446
Philadelphia	54	73	.425
Chicago	46	84	.354

Results Sept. 7

Philadelphia 5, Detroit 4.
Philadelphia 5, Detroit 4.
Chicago 6, New York 5.
Washington 7, St. Louis 4.
St. Louis 3, Washington 2.
Boston at Cleveland, rain.

Connie Mack's seventh-place Philadelphia Athletics won both ends of a doubleheader from the league-leading Detroit Tigers yesterday at Navin Field, winning both contests by a 5-to-4 margin. Despite this double beating the Tigers did not lose much ground in their race for the American League pennant, as the second-place New York Yankees lost to the Chicago White Sox. The Yanks are still five full games behind the Bengals.

Jimmy Foxx's forty-first homer of the season helped the A's take the opener from the Tigers. It came in the third inning and drove Tom Bridges out of the box. Bridges had previously given up three runs in the second inning. What proved to be the winning run, however, was scored in the seventh inning when Bing Miller hit a homer. The Tigers rallied in the last of the ninth, but Bill Dietrich stopped them before they tied the score.

Joe Cascarella outlasted three Detroit pitchers in the second game. He yielded six hits and walked four men, but was good enough to win. Bob Johnson's thirtieth home run of the year in the seventh inning started a two-run Philadelphia rally and also the downfall of Alvin Crowder, Detroit's starting pitcher.

The Yankees lost an excellent chance to pick up valuable ground on the Tigers, when Vernon Gomez, their ace left-hander, yielded a ninth-inning run to the White Sox yesterday and saw that club win by 6 to 5. Jimmy Dykes, manager of the White Sox, doubled home Luke Appling, who was on first base. Dykes batted in three runs during the afternoon. Lou Gehrig connected with his forty-third home run of the year, but unfortunately for the Yanks there was no one on base at the time.

The Washington Senators and St. Louis Browns divided honors in a doubleheader at Sportsman's Park. The Senators won the first game, 7 to 4, behind the effective pitching of Earl Whitehill. The veteran left-hander was hit hard, but he came through with the bases occupied. Heinie Manush made three hits and batted across four runs.

Manager Rogers Hornsby of the Browns shook up his lineup in the second game and the result was a 3-to-2 victory in 12 innings. Hornsby sent Hemsley, a catcher, and Bejma, an infielder, to the outfield. Bejma walked in the last of the twelfth and scored the winning run on Ray Pepper's single. The scores by innings:

At Detroit

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	10	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	9	2

Batteries—Mahaffey, Dietrich and Hayes, Berry; Bridges, Marberry, Hamlin and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Mahaffey. Losing pitcher—Bridges. Umpires—Geisel and Owens. Time—2h. 4m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	5	12	1
Detroit	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	4	6	1

Batteries—Cascarella and Berry; Crowder, Marberry, Sorrell and Cochrane. Losing pitcher—Crowder. Umpires—Owens and Geisel. Time—1h. 46m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	6	10	0
New York	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	5	9	2

Batteries—Tietje, Heving and Shea; Deshong, Murphy, Gomez and Jorgens. Winning pitcher—Heving. Losing pitcher—Gomez. Umpires—Dinneen and Kolls. Time—2h. 33m.

At St. Louis

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	7	11	1
St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	12	1

Batteries—Whitehill and Bolton; Blaeholder, Knott and Grube. Losing pitcher—Blaeholder. Umpires—Donnelly and McGowan. Time—1h. 49m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	10	1
Wash'gton	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	12	1

Batteries—Coffman, Newsom and Grube, Hemsley; Stewart, Russell and Bolton. Winning pitcher—Newsom. Losing pitcher—Russell. Umpires—McGowan and Donnelly. Time—2h. 24m.

Jess Guilford And Francis Ouimet In First-Round Draw

With eight of the former champions drawn to play Monday in the first round of the United States amateur golf championship tournament of 1934, on The Country Club links, Brookline, there promised to be some very interesting battles from the very start. The matches will be at 18 holes and surprises are apt to occur at any time.

Two of the former champions who start Monday are Francis DeS. Ouimet, holder of the open championship in 1913 and the amateur in 1914 and 1931, and Jess P. Guilford, amateur champion in 1921, both playing from the Woodland Golf Club. The six other former title holders are Charles Evans Jr., of Chicago, amateur champion in 1916 and 1920 and open champion in 1916; Robert A. Gardner, also of Chicago, amateur champion in 1909 and 1915; Maxwell R. Marston of Philadelphia, amateur champion in 1923; H. Chandler Egan of Pebble Beach, Calif., amateur champion in 1904 and 1905; C. Ross Somerville of Canada, amateur champion in 1932, and S. Davidson Herron of Oakmont, amateur champion in 1919.

The following withdrawals were announced: Stuart Hawley Jr., August Dreier Jr., Gordon F. Norton, Dr. Julius Hughes, Ralph Redmond, W. Hamilton Gardner, John C. Shorey, Rex Hartley, W. B. Torrance, George Dawson and Don Hamilton. At the same time the following substitutions were announced: Thomas Telfer, Oakland; Douglas B. Lewis, Burlingame, Calif.; Harry M. Eichelberger, Los Angeles; Harry Root Jr., Tampa; Howard Tryon, Elmira; Don McPhaill, Baltimore; Al. Andreggen, Chicago and Billy Sixty, Milwaukee. The draw for the first round follows:

Charles A. Reckner, Mt. Airy, Penna., vs. Sayre MacLeod Jr., Convent, N. J.

Charles L. Dexter, Dallas, vs. George R. Rayner Jr., Niagara Falls.

E. P. Kirouac, Walpole, vs. C. Ross Somerville, London, Ont.

W. F. Marks, Oakmont, vs. James Watts, Lynchburg.

E. S. Stimpson, Boston, vs. Harrison R. Johnston, St. Paul. (Scratched.)

Francis H. Doyle, West Boylston, vs. Sidney A. Carson Jr., Saltsburg, Penna.

Billy Sixty, Milwaukee, vs. Fred Haas Jr., New Orleans.

Thomas Telfer, Oakland, Calif., vs. Philip W. Simons, Springfield.

Chandler Harper, Virginia Beach, vs. Dom Socolli, Hartford.

H. Chandler Egan, Pebble Beach, Calif., vs. J. Wolcott Brown, Brielle, N. J.

Charles Whitehead, Jamesburg, N. J., vs. Jack A. Ahern, Hamburg, N. Y.

William R. Howell, Richmond, Va., vs. Harry M. Eichelberger, Los Angeles.

Richard W. Ashley, Kenosha, Wis., vs. Jack C. Cameron, Montreal.

John P. Burke, Newport, vs. W. E. Dettweiler Jr., Rockville, Md.

Francis DeS. Ouimet, Woodland, vs. Bobby Jones, Detroit.

John Jaeger, Brecksville, Ohio, vs. Eddie R. Held, Stapleton, N. Y.

Robert F. Riegel, Richmond, Va., vs. E. J. Busiere, Brockton.

John G. Florio, Worthington, Ohio, vs. Daniel R. Topping, Portchester, N. Y.

Crawford Rainwater, Atlanta, vs. Charles Evans Jr., Chicago.

Charles B. Round, Providence, vs. Martin F. McCarthy, Chevy Chase.

Hal Chase 2d, Des Moines, vs. S. Davison Herron, Oakmont.

Ernest Pieper Jr., San Jose, Calif., vs. Charles H. Mayo Jr., Long Beach, N. Y.

Thad Street Jr., Charlestown, S. C., vs. Joseph W. Oliver, Aspinwall, Penna.

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Gordon B. Taylor, Montreal, vs. Jesse P. Guilford, Woodland.

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Milan A. Heath, Boston, vs. M. S. Lindgrove, Short Hills.

Bob Conliff Jr., Oklahoma City, vs. John W. Hughes, Omaha.

Maurice Hankinson, Oklahoma City, vs. John E. Parker Jr., West Orange.

Allan V. Ellis, Brookline, vs. John Wagner, Chicago.

Robert A. Lester, Short Hills, N. J., vs Douglas B. Lewis, Burlingame, Calif.

Bernice Wall Vs. Fritzi Stifel

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 8 (AP)—Both victors in uphill contests yesterday, Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis., and Fritzi Stifel of Wheeling will battle in a 36-hole final match for the women's Mason and Dixon golf championship. In eliminating the young New Yorker, Bea

Progress in Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Children's Own Attic Theater

A Puppet Project That Successfully Rivals the Movies

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lexington, Mass.

OLD as the fairy tales on the banks of the Ganges, yet the puppet theater today offers the modern mother a means of providing both delicious entertainment and instruction for her children. All she needs is a rag bag and a little spare time.

There are no dull hours after lessons; there is no teasing for permission to attend a movie, when children possess a theater in their attic. Mrs. Helen Clark Fernaid and Mrs. Sydney Wrightington of Lexington, Mass., started seven years ago, with the help of "The Tony Sarg Marionette Book," to make the cast for "Snow White and the Dwarfs." After a rather discouraging experience with a rag doll, they quickly found that plastic wood was the stuff to use, and borrowing a model from Miss Catherine Schwartz, they made rapid progress. One of the young puppeteers, Mrs. Fernald's son, became sufficiently enthusiastic to give up all but a corner of his large, third-story room to the puppet theater. The rows of tiny people about 10 inches tall who hang in very neat, checked gingham or printed calico bags are amazingly well behaved. They never speak out of character. They never complain about their parts, and they never have any grievance about salaries. Once in a while at a rehearsal the little black witch gets her strings tangled up with those of another character, possibly Aladdin or an Egyptian princess, but never at an actual performance. Indeed, the children who are trained by Mrs. Fernald both to operate the marionettes and to speak the lines, have, through constant practice, become so skilled that in an article which she wrote for "The Horn Book" in 1932, Mrs. Fernald stated:

"I wish that all puppeteers might be children or young people. The quality of their voices is preeminently suited to marionettes. Their interpretation of the characters and the lines is so fresh and vivid. They seem to be the natural spokesmen for the little men of the strings. . . Perhaps this is because children and marionettes belong to the same realm—the realm of fantasy and glamour and romance which, whether we admit it or not, holds an eternal fascination for us all."

In this same publication of The Bookshop for Boys and Girls of Boston, she describes how the audiences sit on picnic benches and chairs, crowding to within three feet of the little stage. She tells of a much-loved little lady, nearly ninety years of age, who used to attend all the plays and who, when the marionette schoolmaster in "Rip Van Winkle" pounded the table and cried, "What an outrage!" remarked to the others present, "Why, I know that man!"

Homemade But Authentic

It costs practically nothing. Mrs. Wrightington paints the scenery, sometimes on the back of an old window shade, often on pieces of beaverboard or cardboard. Both space and material are saved by using both sides. A jungle scene from "Little Black Sambo" when reversed becomes the jewel cave in "Aladdin." A mild blue sea and sky can be New England or Japan, according to the tree or house cut-outs placed in front of it. The clothes come mostly from the rag bag and the sewing room leftovers, although it must be noted that ponderous volumes on period costumes are consulted in the public libraries and art museums, and the details are correct.

As for properties, the deep box in the attic holds an ingenious assortment of doll's house furniture, of table cloths made from candy papers and Christmas card linings, of thrones for kings and queens, made of cardboard with scraps of red cloth and chocolate-box tinfoil. There is a wee loaf of bread made from plastecine. The trick bouquet of a marionette bride is a little bunch of flowers from an old hat. The substantial-looking log which makes an excellent rustic seat on the stage is a short piece of birchwood picked up outdoors. The long ladder is made of toothpicks and small strips of wood. The pot of tiger butter in "Little Black Sambo" is a Christmas tree ornament, one of those globular, gleaming things which dangle so pleasantly from a hook or a pole or a piece of twine.

The stage, which is about a yard long, 20 inches deep and 20 inches wide, is supported on a table about three and one-half feet from the floor. A very royal-looking, blue velvet curtain hung so that the operators and "behind the scenes" are hidden from the audience, heightens the theatrical effect. A piece of thin gauze let down in front of the stage helps to hide the strings and softens the coloring.

Young Operators Grow Skillful

The group which gave the first of these attic performances have now finished high school and become more or less scattered, and a new junior high school group is carrying on. They recently gave a most elaborate production—"Aladdin"—which consisted of 21 parts. There were only seven children and each child learned three parts, a considerable achievement when the strings must be jerked and the lines recited at the same time. They have really become so clever, Mrs. Fernald says, that they can change a scene in a twinkling, with no confusion, no tangling of strings. One child is usually held responsible for the lighting, another for the scenery, another for the marionettes, and so forth. They have, in addition to the people in their casts, some engaging animals—among them a rather intelligent cow and an extremely light-hearted tiger who cannot for long keep his feet on the ground.

As the children are usually away at camp in the summer, and in the winter have a great many out-of-school activities such as dancing and music lessons, there is not sufficient time for them to make the marionettes or costumes, and they thus devote all the spare time they have to learning parts and operating. They have used a number of Tony Sarg's plays. Some of the books they have found useful are "Plays for People and Puppets," by Catherine Reichard; "A Book of Marionette Plays," by Anne Stoddard and Tony Sarg; "How to Produce Children's Plays," by Constance D'Arcy MacKay. Edward MacDowell's Opus 38, entitled "Marionettes," consists of a number of charming little pieces for the witch, the prologue and so on. Where there is a piano in the room, such music is a tremendous addition. The Attic Puppeteers, in their performance of "Rip Van Winkle," had an accordion played behind the scenes.

The educational value of the home marionettes is not small. As Mrs. Fernald has written, "One cannot live for weeks in Baghdad or in the country of the Nile, and play the parts of the people living there, without absorbing something of their customs and of the times in which they lived."

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Attic Puppets of Lexington, Mass., With Three of the Young Puppeteers. The Children Learn and Speak the Parts and Manage the Marionettes.

The Parent

For 'No Dumping' of Day's Woes on Dad at Dinner Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I have received such help and encouragement from the Monitor articles in regard to child training that I am sending this letter in the hope of helping someone else. Through actual experience I have found that threatening punishment does not really cause a child to want to be good, whereas explaining that happiness comes through obedience and failure through disobedience, has brought about some very good results.

My son has never been allowed to play with matches, although his playmates frequently have had them. I have tried to explain to him why it is not wise to carry matches and start even small fires, but that I would leave it to him to do as he felt about it. I explained to him that if he was obedient he would be perfectly safe at all times.

Recently we have moved to the country and our waste paper is burned in an incinerator outdoors. I explained to him that emptying the waste paper baskets would be part of his work, and handed him a box of safety matches to start the fire. He looked at me rather puzzled at first but I said that I was going to trust the whole job to him now and that no harm could come to him because he was being obedient. He is eight years old and seems to enjoy very much doing "regular men's work."

Very often dinner time, instead of being a happy, peaceful time, is turned into a time of dark foreboding for the child who has been told sometime during the day that Dad would be told of some disobedience when he came home. I have tried to overcome this sort of correction by explaining that Dad has been doing hard work all day and that when he comes home we must make a quiet, loving atmosphere for him so that the cares of the day will be all forgotten in the joy of all being together again. I have tried never to condemn the children but to explain as patiently as possible some mistake they may be making and how it will lead to unhappiness if continued and happiness if they will follow a better way. They are very willing to follow a better way if it is made clear to them, and are obedient because they can see it is for their own good rather than through fear of punishment. "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him." (James 1:5.) I have found that the loveliest experiences and best results have come about when I have remembered to "upbraid not," and to try to reflect that love which is God.

(Mrs.) E. E. M.

* * *

Three Youngsters Keep House

West Virginia

Dear Friends:

A recent experience I gave our children may interest Monitor readers. It was right for me to take a trip, and because of the distance I decided to spend a week at my destination. Our son is 13 and our daughters are 11 and 8. They had all the confidence necessary in their ability to keep house and begged me not to get a maid. I spoke to a woman and found she would come in any time they wanted her and told her to come one day anyway. I let them work out their own plans with her.

It had always been my wish to teach them how to work but not to burden them. I had almost gone to the other extreme and did not give them any regular work. When I returned I was pleased with the results of our experiment. I could not have planned for them any better than they did for themselves.

The oldest daughter cleaned the whole house every day and kept things in order with the other children's help. She used the canned goods and bought bakery products, but also cooked vegetables, meat and different things. She washed the breakfast and lunch dishes. In addition she practiced her music an hour each day.

Her brother kept the lawn and did the mopping. He also took care of the trash and garbage. In the evening he washed the dinner dishes. Little sister made up one bed and kept the front porch swept and helped pick up things.

Before I had my things unpacked and put away I received a telephone call to come back to the bank and help a few days on work I had done several years ago. It was with a sense of ease that I could again leave the children as the homemakers for a little longer.

(Mrs.) E. S. K.

Recovering Lost Readers

With Colleges Shepherding Alumni Into Book Field

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Dean:

Three years ago I was graduated from a good college of engineering where I majored in mining engineering. I secured work in a small town in a coal mining district of my native state.

We have no library and I have almost lost the art of reading books of solid worth. In fact, I have found it difficult to keep in touch with what is best among new books, particularly those that are educative and worth while. I read one or two magazines and technical journals each month and a weekly newspaper.

I feel that I am not keeping up as I should with modern thought. My intellectual interests are waning. I am fast becoming a routine worker. Soon I shall be only a mining engineer with interests that are indeed limited. Is there any solution for the problem I have presented? The nearest library is many miles from my home and my finances will permit me to buy only a few good books each year.

Sincerely,

Bill

Dear Bill:

One of the most interesting projects of progressive colleges is known as the "Alumni Reading Service," the "Package Library Service" or the "Library Extension Service."

Modern colleges recognize the problem of the young graduate who settles in a town where library facilities are inadequate. Many issue reading lists for their alumni. Some supply books and magazines charging only a nominal sum to cover the cost of postage. I have before me a statement from one of these colleges concerning the books most frequently called for in 1931 by alumni. Here they are: In science, Eddington's "Nature of the Physical World"; in education, Martin's "Meaning of a Liberal Education"; in philosophy, Streeter's "Reality"; in drama, Connelly's "Green Pastures"; in history, Bowers' "Tragic Era"; in biography, Fay's "Franklin"; in fiction, Undset's "Kristin Lavransdatter." The list would differ, of course, in different colleges and universities. Why not write to your own college alumni secretary or librarian to see what service is offered along this line?

I think you are right about the necessity of keeping abreast of the times. The college alumnus for whom reading has become a lost art is in danger. We cannot get along with mental equipment that is obsolete any more than an automobile factory can compete if it retains obsolete machinery.

If you do not secure aid from your own college write me and I shall be glad to send you suggestions and help as I receive it from one of the universities I attended many years ago.

Sincerely,

H. E. STONE,
Dean of Men, the West Virginia University.

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Antiques

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A Saturday Page

Sixty Centuries of Pottery

Special from Monitor Bureau

Berlin

SIX thousand years in the history of pottery unfolds itself in the exhibition inaugurated in Berlin by the Prussian Academy of Arts and the State Museums. The exhibits have been selected so as to present a definite chronological sequence, up to contemporary ceramic art.

The exhibition opens with the Mesopotamian Era (4000 B. C.), the foundation upon which all other developments are said to rest. The Assyrian and Babylonian potters are believed to be the first to use glazes, and their acquaintance with copper oxide, essential in the production of turquoise blue, dates back to the Copper Age. The completeness of the collection of vessels, tiles, figurines, bracelets and necklaces reveals the skill of these ancient craftsmen, fitting contemporaries of the creators of the magnificent processional avenues and the Triumphal Gate of Babylon. Fragments of the gate are also to be seen, with the vividly glazed reliefs of lions, bulls and dragons, against backgrounds of rich turquoise blue. Not only are the individual tendencies of the Persians, Assyrians, Babylonians and other peoples of Asia Minor clearly evident, but also the striking uniformity which pervades the entire ceramic production of this epoch.

The Contributions of Egypt

Remarkable technical skill is revealed in the exquisite collection of Egyptian jewelry. From among the many delicately worked pieces displayed, perhaps the finest, because of its intricate design, is a small ring bearing the figures of the Egyptian deities Bes and Toeris. The seeds sown by the Egyptian potters found their way into Greece, carried thence by Phœnician merchants. A particularly noteworthy fact is that, though furnished by Egypt with large quantities of glazed ware, the Greeks themselves made but limited use of glazes. The magnificent specimens of Greek pottery here, are the works of the renowned Athenian potters between 600 to 400 B. C., and consist of practically every classical form. The decorations, exquisite in conception and execution, represented topical events, historical or mythological episodes, and were first carried out in the form of black silhouette figures on a background of the natural reddish clay. Later, the colors were reversed; that is a black background with reserved figures in red. The glossy surface was obtained by polishing. Apart from their intrinsic value, these decorations are important records revealing minutely and accurately many of the customs of Greek life.

It is in the collection of examples from Asia Minor and Spain that one finds the next important development in ceramic art. This provides a strong contrast to the Greek school, primarily in the rich, iridescent lusters employed which at once enhance and emphasize the brilliant colors used in the ornamentations. The great variety in this ware which has come down to us, is directly attributable to the fact that the use of metal plates was forbidden the people of Islam, so that even the wealthy were obliged to use vessels made of clay. The Saracens, who were responsible for the introduction of tin enameling (opaque glaze) and lustering into Persia, also introduced it into northern Africa. From there it was brought by the Moors into Spain and formed the distinguishing features of the early Spanish ware, produced by the many workshops of which, probably, the most renowned was at Malaga. Saracenic influence endured till the beginning of the fifteenth century, and in the exhibits of the period, one can trace its decline in the altered forms, decorations, and the predominance of translucent instead of opaque glazes.

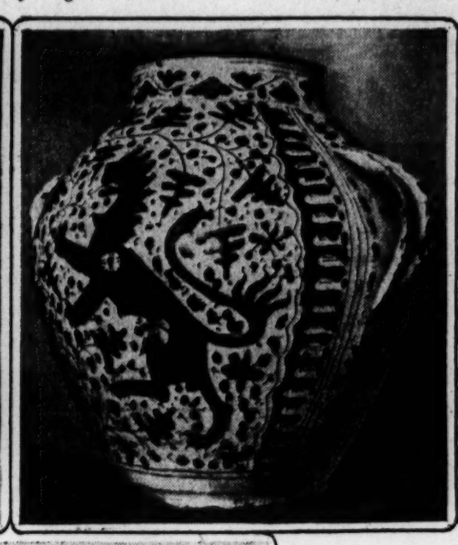
Besides the few splendid examples of French faience, Delft is excellently represented with some remarkable pieces made at the period when Chinese influence supervened in the seventeenth century, and the Renaissance was on the wane. These specimens, consisting chiefly of vases and large plates, are ornamented with the familiar blue under-glaze painting.

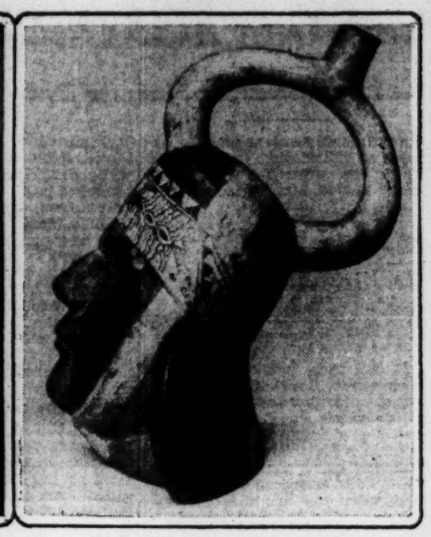
Advancing Beyond Pottery

Stoneware proved to be the bridge between pottery and the later discovery of porcelain, and owes its origin to potters' efforts to overcome the porous nature of earthenware clay. Salt-glazing, which was generally employed for stoneware, derived from the Rhenish provinces in the fifteenth century, and consisted in throwing salt into the kiln when the objects inside had attained white heat. Among the large collection of exhibits are candlesticks by Wedgwood and a bust of Goethe by the German potter Klauer.

It is to be regretted that among the contemporary works the cosmopolitan element is lacking and that, though German ceramics are of high merit, interest palls because of the uniformity which overclouds the whole. Among contemporary German productions not the least important are some very delightful objects in peasant pottery. Formerly closely guarded secrets are now an open book, and the craftsmen of the present are fortunate in possessing a wealth of clays and glazes which are reflected in the varied character of their work.

W. A. de S.





The Last Item, Courtesy Staatliches Museum, Berlin
All Others Courtesy Hildegrade Heise, Berlin, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One of the very oldest of the arts, pottery making of the far past, is better known than any other art because of the enduring nature of its material. So the current exhibition in Berlin touches the extremes of sixty centuries and includes examples from many countries. In the upper row are pictured a Corinthian jar with clover-leaf mouth, made in the sixth century B. C.; a Persian decorated plate of 1200 A. D.; a Florentine majolica vase, fourteenth century; an Inca mug in form of a head, made before 1000. Below are a Corinthian terra-cotta figure of a girl holding a duck, of the fourth century B. C., and a group of German jars from the early stone age (2000 B. C.)

"Story of American Furniture"

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

A READABLE and practically helpful book, by an experienced collector who writes clearly for the buyer of average knowledge rather than for those who are already well-informed—this outlines briefly the character of a book entitled "The Story of American Furniture," by Thomas Hamilton Ormsbee, just published by Macmillan Company at $4.50.

Perhaps the first three chapters will be most cordially received, of the dozen that make up the volume, for those early ones have to do with matters that the beginner must know about if he is to buy on his own judgment. So the headings "What to Collect, and How to Do It," "Detecting the Genuine," "Our Cabinetmakers—When and How They Worked," will catch the eye of every serious novice. Indeed, they might be read with profit by many who think themselves several grades above that class.

Knowing "What to Collect" is not so simple as many seem to think it. If a person aimed to buy other things wisely and in considerable number—horses, or boats, or rare books, or jewels—he would be likely to learn as much as he could about the chosen subject before spending much money. Very many buyers of the furniture of past generations seem to start spending too soon, doing their learning through their mistakes rather than avoiding mistakes by learning first.

To Know, First; Then, to Buy

Only through experience and effort can one gain trained taste in style and good judgment of workmanship and authenticity, so if only a few purchases are to be made, the best way would be to secure them from some reliable dealer, without attempting to know more about the object than when buying a single diamond ring. But often the fascination of the subject takes hold so strongly that zeal outweighs discretion and errors that are regretted later follow too hasty buying. Such books as this permit the reader to benefit from the wisdom resulting from other people's errors, not only those of the author but of his acquaintances. That the best information available is usually desirable, none know so well as those who have sought longest for old-time furnishings.

Twenty-five years ago it was comparatively safe for the buyer to venture without advice or study and to accept what suited the fancy and the purse. Then, acquisitions could form the stimulus for learning, although helpful books were few beside the many now to be had. The present situation in antiques calls for a very different approach, for fakes abound, some of them baffling even to the experienced.

Now, too, acquaintance with styles and with the times when each was produced has become somewhat common, so the person who is furnishing a house, even in part, with antiques, is likely to have some degree of familiarity with their style designations and sources. Lacking it, an owner may occasionally find himself embarrassed among guests who are better informed.

Meant for Beginners; Good for All

This book of Mr. Ormsbee's will serve well to start those of little experience with sound ideas and right habits. It does not attempt to lead them far, although there is much here that will be welcomed by some who are old in the game. It is pleasant to meet his warning that mere age should not influence choice, but to insist on comeliness, if not on grace, as an essential quality. Such a standard would thin out numerous collections I know.

The significance of the marks of saws and planes is made clear by his text and pictures; dowels may carry evidence of excellence or of rebuilding; brasses, nails, brads and screws, all carry records; wear on broad surfaces, on edges and corners, on chair rungs and leg ends, on drawer slides, on table stretchers—each has its own peculiar appearance and meaning to the trained eye. All these are vital marks of rightness or wrongness, of the authentic or the spurious, and are facts that have been stressed but little in American books for the collectors.

Then there is a hazard that has come but recently, the faked label. Pieces bearing the labels of their maker have brought large prices during the past five years, leading to the imitation of these faded and torn bits of old paper. Usually these are attached only to articles more costly than the average buyer would care for, but not always. Another hazard is that of family tradition, always doubtful even when given with the greatest of honesty and sincerity. It need never be believed when it disagrees with a competent judgement based on the looks of the object.

The larger part of this book is a study of American furniture down to the time of Phyffe. The method might be called vertical, as it takes each form, such as the table, and follows its development through the years. In this manner all forms made in the colonies and states are considered in a broad and interesting survey that is fully adequate for the popular purposes of this volume. It leaves the reader to turn elsewhere for more complete technical data and for information concerning styles in the same field in other countries.

Another Novelty Material

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

WIRE, just plain wire, has had a sudden introduction into the manufacture of tables, wall brackets, hanging shelves, and other decorative things about the house. This fall will see among home furnishings, accessories made of wire usually painted white, but sometimes appearing in Chinese red, turquoise, or amethyst.

Though it may be the same garden variety of wire used in chicken fence, or in the backyard clothes line, under the hands of good designers, craftsmen, and welders, it is looped and twisted into decorative things which have a very artistic and almost weightless appearance. Pieces made of this new wire fit in very well with the brighter, less massive, furniture which is the trend these days.

White wire gates which swing in and out at the windows and hold flower pots fastened to their sides are one of the most recent developments in wire. The gates reach about halfway up to the middle sash, and are hinged to each side of the window frame so that they can swing in either direction. Instead of setting the planted flowers on the outside window sill for water or sun, the gates are swung outward, carrying with them the potted geranium or fern.

A shield to hide the fireplace from view in the summer time is also made of white wire, with four pots hooked to the base for ivy. The vine climbs up the wires of the screen like sweet peas on the garden fence, producing a cool-looking, leafy wall, which hides the hearth on hot days.

Wire has even gone into the bedroom. A cornice of white wire made a very attractive finish at the top of the rose-organdy, crisp curtains at one bedroom window. Brackets, made of wire like an airy plume, serve as tiebacks for the organdy. In the same room was a vanity table which was really only a shelf screwed to the wall, with a decorative wire band, like the cornice, around the edge of the table, reaching down over the gathers of the organdy.

Wire occasional tables and holders for flower pots, wire pedestals, even wire fruit dishes and magazine racks, are being made for the sun room and other living quarters. A coffee table with three strands of wire for each leg, for substantial support, has a decorative band of wire looped into curves and scrolls and fitted around the glass top. The magazine basket has white metal ends and fancy design made of wire for the sides with handles.

For Children Also

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

CHILDREN'S furniture is taking on some of the double-duty and flexible ideas of pieces for grown-ups. A child's desk, for instance, can be used as a table with plenty of surface for making scrapbooks or what not. It can also be turned into a secretary-desk by merely pushing a lever.

In the knee hole to the left of the upper drawer is a knob. When this is pulled, half of the desk top rises, revealing pigeon-holes and forming a spinet-type desk. By releasing the knob the compartment top lowers, leaving again a flat table surface.

Nursery beds have new adjustable features. In one the bed itself can be raised within the frame, making the height easier for the person who is to lift the child in or out. One side of the crib drops down, leaving easy access to the mattress at the same height as a grown-up's bed to which it is adjoined.

The Occasional Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PROBABLY no kind of furniture is more appreciated in the modern house than its occasional tables. They are often the deciding factor in determining whether or not we are comfortable when we are sitting. If our book, magazine, paper and pencil, or whatever it may be, is ready at hand, we are content. If, in addition to this practical aspect, such tables are not unattractive in themselves and also in relation to their surroundings and their accesories, we are indeed fortunate.

We use many more such tables now than formerly. One reason for this is that, having done away with central lights, we distribute lamps about the room and this naturally calls for tables to hold them. Another reason, we have learned to place our furniture in groups, each serving a definite purpose Considering the function of the group each time, we repeatedly arrive at the conclusion that a small table is needed. No matter what we do when sitting—sew, read, play solitaire, serve—we need a place to put things.

The small table should be selected with just as much discrimination as any other piece of furniture. It must harmonize in scale, color and style with the rest of the furniture with which it is associated. Perhaps selection of the table is not most vital, but in the choice and arrangement of the objects which go on it. There is such a temptation to clutter a table, to put there whatever happens to be in our hand and which, at the moment, we do not think what else to do with. This is disastrous to any table, but particularly so to a comparatively small one. A lamp, a bowl of flowers, two or three books, this is about as much as it should hold.

The nest of tables is always a good choice, especially in homes where space is at a premium. An innovation in this form is a group of tables which do not match; they may be of entirely different design although, of course, they must harmonize. These nests are nice to press into service for a buffet supper, for those who really do not enjoy the precarious practice of balancing a cup and plate on their laps. They are excellent for games engaged in by one or two people and for a number of other uses which will occur to their owners.

The tilt-top table still holds its own in popularity. In the old days they were turned up to make fire screens, now it is done to give space. Game tables are also made to tilt. Some striking ones are of antique white, with a design painted in the center. When not in use they look very well in front of a fireplace.

Perhaps of all types, the drum form has been purchased in greatest quantities lately, enjoying popularity comparable to that the gateleg table enjoyed a while ago. The mahogany tier table is one of the most attractive types from a decorative standpoint. It may be used in living room, dining room, entrance hall, or bedroom. The top tier may hold flowers or lamp and the ones below may hold objects either of utility or of ornament.

Book Collecting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IN A picture-making age such as this, when it seems that almost everyone has the camera hobby, the advent of children's books full of photographs was inevitable. In the United States these books may be bought for as little as 10 cents. They are not of very high grade, of course, being mere compilations, in some cases, of pictures from various sources instead of from a single photographer. They are interesting and worth-while, however, from the point of view of the book collector who feels drawn toward children's books in general and looks upon this as the newest kink in this field.

* * *

The collecting of this sort of picture books is not at all to be despised. Photography has become an art worthy of a place beside the older arts and, indeed, has been the chosen field of many an imaginative worker whose early training and inclination have been in the world of plaster and pigment. No less an artist than the photographer Steichen, whose name is like a legend among his fellow-workers in the field, has been attracted toward the illustration of children's books. He has collaborated with his wife in the production of two such books, he providing the illustrations, Mrs. Steichen the text. It does not call for the experienced eye of the professional photographer to notice immediately the vast difference between the 10-cent picture book and the Picture Book No. 1 and Picture Book No. 2 produced by the Steichens.

The success of the Steichen books and the recent one by Mr. Creighton Peet, whose "Mike the Cat" has brought this photographer praise from all sides, would seem to indicate that the public appreciates quality in photography. Speaking for the book-collector, it would also seem to point to the likelihood that there will be more of such books in the future Whether first editions of these books will enhance in value with the years or whether they are never worth more than the price paid for them, there is no doubt that for many the joy of collecting them will be sufficient reward. In a period when such guides to what is right and what is wrong in photography as the Monitor Camera Club are available to everyone with a liking for the camera, widespread appreciation of beautiful photography is bound to be reflected in the photographs which get into books.

This hobby of collecting photographic children's books should have an instant appeal to book-collectors who are also amateur dabblers in photography. For them these books might even serve as emulation to go and do likewise. A response like this must be in the hearts of many such collectors who have looked into Mr. Peet's domestic history of "Mike the Cat." The book contains a group of 27 flashlight pictures taken with a miniature camera over the course of five months and depicts the adventures of an ordinary house puss who woke up one morning with the strange notion that it had turned into a tiger, and acted accordingly. The excellence of the pictures included in the book alone indicates what Mr. Peet has since confessed—that he had to take a couple of hundred snapshots of difficult situations before enough were available for a book.

* * *

Some might believe that books of this character are not fit subjects for serious book-collectors to bother with. Surely, this must be a matter of opinion, for one might point to many a book-collecting hobby that is considered within the pale but is, nevertheless, dull and tiresome stuff for the majority of collectors. The collector should touch nothing unless he can answer in the affirmative the question: Does this give me pleasure?

C. S. D.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Trowbridge Photographs

Partitions are merely suggested in the "Crystal House" at the Century of Progress Exposition, and the furnishings are, naturally, thoroughly modern. This is a view of the study and dining room

This Year's Glass House

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

A CHASTE crystal palace reduced to family size — one which might have been snatched from the world of tomorrow by some modern Aladdin, because where it stands was no trace of house three weeks ago before it was completed—symbolizes a new era in building methods at a Century of Progress exposition.

The crystal house is a study in steel and glass, two materials which appear to have established themselves definitely as much more important contributions to the house of the future than anyone would once have supposed. Steel could be saved for skyscrapers, and glass was all right for windows, it was thought. But the architect of this house has shown how the two can be used almost exclusively in building a house so as to cut down the actual construction time to three weeks—one week for foundation, one for exterior, and one for interior.

The second glass house at the fair, this crystal house, is a result of the popularity of the one shown last season, when Mr. George Fred Keck of Chicago built the round steel and glass house which still stands in the model housing exhibit. Everyone was skeptical, including Mr. Keck himself. He expected it to be laughed at. But 800,000 people paid 10 cents apiece to go through, "and to my surprise," said Mr. Keck, "many people seemed to think it a fine house."

The new one, which is located in the court of the electrical building, is quite different from the first. It is rectangular instead of round, has its structural steel framework exposed to view, and took much less time to build. It is three stories high and quite spacious, measuring 27 by 40 feet, and has no other material than glass for its outer walls. Daylight is controlled and privacy attained by use of Venetian blinds and curtains that extend from ceiling to floor. There are no real windows to open, although the house is all windows, for a complete air-conditioning plant both warms the house and cools it.

"The house is an experiment," said Mr. Keck, "in what can be done toward cutting down the time required to build a home. Glass and steel were chosen as materials that go together rapidly and quickly. They can be cut into proper forms at the factory and all that it is necessary to do on the site, after the foundation is built, is to bolt them together."

Thus, he said, most of the actual preliminaries of making such a house can be done inside where the work can be accomplished more comfortably and with less interference from the weather. Although at the present time such a house seems expensive because it has to be custom made, this one costing around $15,000, Mr. Keck holds that mass production would result in great saving to the home builder.

Glass is not used merely to be sensational, he said, but rather is it used in a "symbolical" sense, meaning that it is employed because it symbolizes the type of material which goes into place readily and once in place, is always finished needing no upkeep. Any other suitable material could be used, if such were available, he said. For instance, if a new substance with the qualities of glass, but either opaque or semi-opaque, is developed, it might be substituted for portions of the outer wall.

Except for a central core which contains the necessary pipes and wires, none of the partitions are stationary, but may be changed around at will. All lighting is indirect, from portable fixtures, while the furniture has been designed to harmonize with the house. There is very little of it, but each piece has a definite function. The furniture also was designed by Mr. Keck and his associate Mr. Leland Atwood.

The steel frame of the "Crystal House" is outside instead of within it, in keeping with the radical, basic idea of all-glass walls

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The Yellow Season

"Nature rarer uses yellow
Than any other hue . . ."

IT IS Emily Dickinson who says this — but even she, it seems, is not always right. She thought, perhaps, of the rare yellow lady's slipper with its twisted ties. She remembered the downy yellow violet, the hidden heart of the rose, and the dainty small stars of the yellow star-grass. But how could she forget the dandelions? Was there ever more gold in the whole sunset than in a lawn spread over with these gypsy flowers in May?

Nature, to be fair, does not follow a single color scheme; there is no monotony in her pageant. And if yellow is rare, with cowslip and adder's tongue in the spring, and with the running pattern of buttercup and mustard through the meadow grass of early summer, it is only her subtle prologue to the dazzling show of the summer's end.

This is the yellow season. Now sorrel, senna and agrimony add their humble blossoms to the lusty heads of tansy and the flame of butterfly weed. Loosestrife and butter-and-eggs bloom without ceasing. On sedgy pools the cups of yellow lilies float, and through the woods twines fragrant honeysuckle. In the dusk moths cluster at the luminous flowers of the evening primrose; and from harsh sandy places the prickly pear puts forth its yellow silken rosettes like a miracle.

Already in the first days of August, hillsides were spread with the yellow-green of budding goldenrod. By mid-August it is in its glory, from Atlantic to Pacific, from Canada to Mexico. The brown-eyed Susans and sneeze-weed daisies of New England star the valleys, lady's-eardrops and lingering buttercups fringe the streams, and in the deep woods downy foxgloves light the shade. Over the rocky meadows the mullein lifts its stately candle. Heavy golden sunflowers hedge the winding roads of the Berkshires, a hedge which follows on until the flowers stand, strong and radiant, silhouetted against the blue of Arizona's mountains. There in the Southwest, indeed, one looks out upon a desert made golden over night by autumn rains—an undulating sea of yellow-plumed rabbit-brush.

As the golden days of August drift into the golden days of September, one feels as though the intrinsic dye of the sun were drifting down with its benevolent rays. The earth is all in yellow—and no color of them all, from the shrill pervading green of May to the crystal white of deep winter, is more becoming. Nothing but yellow gives the hills, wrapped in autumn haze, that incommunicable opalescent blue. Only yellow brightens the fading greens and heightens the delicate whites and violets of September. There is nothing which so smites the heart as the rich vibrant crown of the sunflower seen high and heroic against the sky.

And then, as the farewells begin, as one flower after another drops away, bronzed or withered by the frost, new yellows flame over the hills. The sugar maples appear in a color so clear, so lemon-pure that it is worth a pilgrimage in the rain to see a fine old tree with its velvety black bark and satin leaves. To swing down a hillside, where maple saplings spring like yellow flames among the cool greens of pine and balsam, is matter for a whole winter's dreams. To lean over a shadowed stream where, against the mirrored black of still pools the fish-shaped yellow leaves of ash and poplar lie like gold and copper inlay, is like a dream in itself. And it is worth traveling half across the world to see the aspens of New Mexico fluttering their leaves like liquid gold against the deep metallic sky.

"Nature rarer uses yellow"—? Fortunately, we can read the line only in one sense, namely, that of all her colors, yellow is the most precious, the most incomparable. But nature is lavish; and even the most precious is bravely spent, not only in that long procession from the "daffodils that come before the swallow dares" to "the sere, the yellow leaf," but every common night (as Emily Dickinson says) in an extravagance of sunset.

ELIZABETH WILDER.

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TILLERS OF THE SOIL: *A Lino-cut by Sybil Andrews*

THE plowman and his team have been the subject for poet and painter since time immemorial—a subject hackneyed as well as glorified. The spirit of the spectacle is imperishable. So long as man tills the soil, the magnitude of space, the solitude of the countryside, the aroma of freshly turned earth and stubble, the warm colors of the soil, the grind of the plowshare to the accompaniment of gulls and other hungry birds, will remain.

Miss Sybil Andrews approaches her subject as a color print designer; the team of horses looms largely against the sky and fills the picture. The artist makes use of violent perspective and the close-up viewpoint, to enhance the scale of strength and power of the animals in relation to the puny capacity of the human. In color, she represents the golden hue when sunshine and chestnut mingle against the blue and white sky.

Adventures With a Pony Trap

ONE of the chief pleasures of the young McKillops was driving about the countryside in a pony trap. It was a hideous affair, varnished a glaring yellow, and of so curious a design that it must have been built expressly for them. At any rate, neither before nor since has any vehicle in the least resembling it been seen in the neighborhood.

For some unaccountable reason, they called this pony trap "The Buggy"; and, as none of them knew what a buggy was like, perhaps the name was as good as any. "The Buggy" was seated to hold four and was mounted on two wheels, the passengers sitting not, as in a dogcart, back to back; or, as in a governess cart, uneasily sideways to the pony. In "The Buggy," the two parties sat squarely facing each other. It had certain disadvantages for those who occupied the front seat, for going downhill was a painfully bumpy business and the McKillops lived in a hilly country. They, however, quickly evolved a perfectly satisfactory technique for dealing with the hills, and the two who sat with their backs to the pony avoided jars by posting as if they were trotting on horseback. It looked a little odd, but, then, the whole equipage looked odd; so that a little added oddity hardly mattered.

"The Buggy," as I said, was made to hold four; but, as the McKillops were twice that number, in the holidays three were generally squeezed onto the back seat; while one or two others perched or hung precariously wherever they could find a foothold. It sounds rough on the pony; but, as a matter of fact, they were never all in the trap at one time. On the slightest excuse they would dismount, leaping out onto the road while the pony jogged along; and, in their youthful exuberance, for miles on end they ran behind in company with a brown retriever and a Dandy Dinmont.

Of the McKillops' ponies the best loved, and their chief pride, was a dun-colored Norwegian, the fastest trotter in the neighborhood. A somewhat unorthodox touch was given to her appearance by a closely hogged mane and a flowing tail that almost swept the ground. She came straight from Norway, and for weeks before she arrived in the McKillop stables the members of the family practiced uncouth noises which they were persuaded was the only way of bringing Norwegian ponies to a halt. It was some time before they became accustomed, instead of reining in, to throw the reins loosely on the pony's back when they drew up. The thing that delighted them most about the Norwegian pony was the fact that she took every hill at a smart canter. Orthodoxy demanded that no carriage horse should ever gallop in harness, but the exhilaration of the performance carried the McKillops away; and up the hills the yellow buggy would clatter, to the hard thudding of the pony's hooves, the drivers yelling like dervishes inside.

Hilariously contemptuous were the McKillops of some youthful companions who drove a nice little donkey cart tandem. The unwilling donkeys ambled gingerly along, stopping frequently as if to ask if it were really necessary to go farther, while a governess walked sedately beside the creeping cart. It was the McKillops' unholy pleasure, when they caught sight of the donkey turnout, to urge their pony to its utmost and dash past with yells of triumph.

A strange escapade in which the yellow buggy was involved very nearly proved its doom. Mr. McKillop was an ardent lover of nature, but an absent-minded driver. The Norwegian had her own fads and fancies. Shadows, for instance, she pretended scared her; wheelbarrows and bits of paper were anathema. By the side of the road leading to the station, there lay a great greenish-white mound of quicklime. Mr. McKillop's thoughts and eyes were far off on the clouds—the pony's on the quicklime. The mound displeased her. A sharp swerve took her into the ditch and the next moment she had leapt the wall, dragging the buggy with her.

The impact brought Mr. McKillop's thoughts suddenly to earth, and with surprise he noted that somehow he had driven into a field. Wondering a little how he had got there, he made the best of his unusual position and, with admirable composure, drove through the field and on to the station. Examination later showed the back of the buggy split from east to west. An iron brace served to hold the trap together for many years longer, but hardly improved its appearance. The yellow buggy—definitely the worse for wear—still continued to bowl along the country roads; but everyone now kept a sharp lookout for lime heaps.

E. V. R.

On a Russian Train

AS THERE were many landowners on that Southeastern Line one always met a large number of acquaintances on that train and the old-fashioned wagon-salon used to be a very popular meeting-place. The older men discussed politics and the price of farm products, the ladies gossiped and the young people chattered and laughed and played games.

Now as we passed the junction I could see what looked like the same old train and engine standing there panting and puffing and waiting for its passengers. It always used to wait for its passengers. I can remember the engineer, who knew everybody on his line, calling out of his cab: "Is the General (meaning my father) on board? We've got to start *some time*!" or saying: "The so and sos are on the train, they were asking for you." . . .

Another moment and we had left the junction behind us and could see the tracks of the Southeastern Line branching off to the right in the direction of Troitskoe, and I felt like jumping off our train and running down those tracks which would eventually lead me to our station, Verhovie.—From "First to Go Back," by IRINA SKARIATINA. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Godetias

PINK godetias on my desk
In a white bowl fluted—
Thinking plays a trick on me,
For the only thing I see
Is a garden far away
On a sunny, cloudless day,
Birds and brooks and balmy breeze,
Brilliant sky and waving trees;
Such a feast of beauty rare,
Symbols all of heavenly care.

Pink godetias on my desk
In a white bowl fluted.

MABEL CONE BUSHNELL.

True Purpose

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST individuals have some object in life, their thoughts, words, and actions being motivated by some purpose. Some have noble purposes. With others the object in life may be only that of getting a material living. Some are mesmerized into the pursuit of pleasure; while the purpose of others is so indefinite that their aim may seem to consist of getting through the routine of the day as well as may be. Nevertheless, the ruling thought at the back of every individual's purpose in life is that of attaining success in one direction or another.

The most successful man who ever lived was Christ Jesus. Never in any instance did he fail to accomplish what was necessary to save the particular situation in which he found himself or others. He made no secret of the dominant purpose of his daily life: it was to glorify God. Furthermore, he explained the method by which he attained unparalleled success, for he said, "I can of mine own self do nothing;" and through absolute reliance upon God he met and conquered evil in every form.

It may be argued that in this present day, with so much distress and confusion apparent, it is not possible for us to live in such conscious unity with God as Christ Jesus did. This naturally brings us to the questions: What is our idea of God? Is He to us the loving Father of the Master's teaching, or is He an undefined, shadowy Being to whom we turn blindly in times of dire distress because all human aids have failed to deliver us?

Even though we may seem to be passing through the deepest of waters, let us lift up our hearts in hope and faith, and turn gladly to the Bible and the teachings of Christian Science. There we may learn to know God as Christ Jesus knew Him, as the heavenly Father, divine Love. And it has already been proved by many who have turned to Christian Science for help, that to make the attainment of a knowledge of God the dominant purpose of life is to open up a way which leads out of discord of every nature into harmony and success beyond all that human planning can outline.

Since God fills heaven and earth and is eternal and unchangeable, as the Scriptures declare, He is close and available to every one of His children, even as He was to Christ Jesus. On page 2 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes: "God is Love. Can we ask Him to be more? God is intelligence. Can we inform the infinite Mind of anything He does not already comprehend? Do we expect to change perfection? Shall we plead for more at the open fount, which is pouring forth more than we accept?" If we are wise, we do not shut out the fresh air and sunshine from our homes, but accept them gratefully and drink in their invigorating freshness. So Christ Jesus turned his thought ever towards God, drinking in the spiritual aspirations and divine ideas which infinite Mind is pouring out unceasingly to the receptive thought.

What though we have accepted the mistaken belief that we are mortal! Through learning to know God as Love, intelligence, Mind, we can throw off this false concept and accept the spiritual fact that the true individuality of every one of us is spiritual, perfect, the expression of the divine ideas and qualities of infinite Mind. Christ Jesus never ceased to declare his spiritual selfhood. He was constantly conscious of the fact that he was inseparable from the Father, and in the strength of this assurance he was able to touch and heal, with tender compassion, the leper whom others shunned; to meet the cunning craftiness of his enemies with answers so discreet and wise that none could refute them; to bring comfort and healing to multitudes; and to prove that man's life is indestructible.

These qualities of love and intelligence are ours today if we will but turn to God and open our thought to receive them. We do not need to plead as though we would move to pity some unyielding potentate; we need only humbly to reflect and express Love's blessed qualities. In our spiritual individuality, which is God's image, there is no hate, resentment, or bitterness, but tender compassion, loving-kindness and affection. In the selfhood which represents infinite Mind, there is no sense of poverty or limitation, but a consciousness of freedom and richness which cannot be reversed. Our true spiritual selves express no hesitancy, indifference, or lack of purpose, but steadfast resolve and purposeful right activity. All of these facts can be proved. If our hearts are set upon knowing more and more of God, if our purpose is to be always expressing His qualities, then our human difficulties will be straightened, and health and success will come naturally to us.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Het Ware Dole

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

DE MEESTE menschen stellen zich het een of ander levensdoel en hunne gedachten, hunne woorden en handelingen zijn de uitvloeisels van het verlangen, dit doel te bereiken. Sommigen hebben een nobel levensdoel; anderen zullen misschien geen ander streven kennen dan in hun stoffelijk onderhoud te voorzien. Sommigen worden er toe verleid, genot na te jagen, terwijl weer anderen geen ander doel schijnen te hebben dan het onbestemd verlangen den dag zoo goed mogelijk door te komen. Niettegenstaande dit alles kan gezegd worden, dat achter een ieders levensdoel de wensch staat, in de eene of andere richting iets te bereiken.

Christus Jezus is de mensch geweest, die beter dan iemand anders slaagde in al hetgeen hij te volbrengen had. In geen enkel geval bleef hij in gebreke datgene te doen, wat noodig was om uitredding te brengen in den toestand, waarin hijzelf of anderen zich bevonden. Hij maakte er geen geheim van, dat het hoofddoel in zijn dagelijksch leven was, God te verheerlijken. Tevens heeft hij de werkwijze aangegeven, waardoor hij op ongeëvenaarde wijze slaagde, want hij heeft verklaard: „Ik kan van mijzelven niets doen;" door onvoorwaardelijk op God te vertrouwen, vermocht hij het booze, in welken vorm ook, te wederstaan en te overwinnen.

Misschien zal iemand beweren, dat het in dezen tegenwoordigen tijd, met al zijn lijden en verwarring, niet mogelijk is even bewust te wezen van des menschen één-zijn met God, als Christus Jezus was. Dit voert als vanzelf tot de vraag: Wat is onze idee omtrent God? Is Hij voor ons de liefdevolle Vader, Dien de Meester ons leerde kennen, of is Hij een vaag, onwezenlijk iemand, tot Wien wij ons in tijden van groote ellende blindelings wenden, omdat alle menschelijke hulpmiddelen ons in den steek hebben gelaten?

Al schijnen wij ook door de diepste wateren te gaan, laten wij toch ons hart in hoop en geloof omhoog heffen en ons vol vreugde tot den Bijbel en de leeringen van Christian Science wenden! Daar kunnen wij leeren God te kennen gelijk Christus Jezus Hem gekend heeft,—als den hemelschen Vader of goddelijke Liefde. Velen, die zich tot Christian Science hebben gewend om hulp, hebben reeds bewezen en ondervonden, dat wanneer zij zich het verkrijgen van de kennis Gods tot hoogste levensdoel stellen, de weg wordt geopend, welke uit alle disharmonie wegvoert naar eene harmonie, een welslagen, welke alle menschelijk uitdenken te boven gaan.

Waar God hemel en aarde vervult, en eeuwig is en onveranderlijk, gelijk de Heilige Schrift verklaart, is Hij evenzeer nabij en bereikbaar voor ieder Zijner kinderen als Hij dit voor Christus Jezus was. Op bladzijde 2 van haar leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* schrijft Mary Baker Eddy: „God is Liefde. Kunnen wij Hem vragen meer te zijn? God is intelligentie. Kunnen wij het oneindig Gemoed inlichten aangaande iets, dat Hij niet alreeds doorziet? Verwachten wij volmaaktheid te kunnen veranderen? Zullen wij om meer smeeken aan de opene bron, die reeds meer uitstort dan wij aannemen?" Indien wij verstandig zijn, sluiten wij de versche lucht en den zonneschijn niet buiten ons huis, maar nemen die dankbaar aan en wij drinken de sterkende frischheid er van in. Evenzoo heeft Christus Jezus zijne gedachten immer tot God gewend en de geestelijke verlangens en goddelijke ideeën ingedronken, welke oneindig Gemoed ononderbroken tot de ontvankelijke gedachte uitzendt.

En hoe nu, indien wij de onjuiste geloofwijze van sterfelijk te zijn, aanvaard hebben? Door God te leeren kennen als Liefde, als intelligentie en Gemoed, kunnen wij ons van die foutieve opvatting losmaken en de geestelijke waarheid aannemen, dat de ware individualiteit van een iegelijk onzer geestelijk is en volmaakt, en de goddelijke ideeën en eigenschappen van oneindig Gemoed tot uiting brengt. Christus Jezus heeft telkens en telkens weer verklaard, dat zijn ware „ik" geestelijk was. Voortdurend was hij er van bewust, dat hij niet van den Vader gescheiden kon worden, en in de kracht van deze verzekerdheid kon hij vol teeder mededoogen den melaatsche aanraken en genezen, van wien anderen zich afkeerden, kon hij de arglistigheid zijner vijanden met zulke verstandige en wijze antwoorden tegemoet treden, dat niemand die kon weerleggen, kon hij aan de scharen verroosting en genezing brengen en bewijzen, dat des menschen leven onvernietigbaar is.

Deze zelfde eigenschappen van liefde en intelligentie kunnen op dit oogenblik ons eigendom zijn; wij hebben ons slechts tot God te wenden en onze gedachte te ontsluiten om ze te ontvangen. Wij behoeven niet er om te smeeken, alsof wij een onvermurwbaren heerscher tot medelijden zouden willen bewegen; wij hebben niet anders te doen dan ootmoedig de gezegende eigenschappen van Liefde te weerspiegelen en tot uiting te brengen. In onze geestelijke individualiteit, die het beeld Gods is, is er geen haat, geen wrok of bitterheid; daar wonen teeder mededoogen, goedertierenheid en liefde. In het „ik", dat oneindig Gemoed vertegenwoordigt, is geen gevoel van armoede of begrenzing, maar het bewustzijn van eene vrijheid en rijkheid, welke niet kunnen verkeeren. Ons ware geestelijke „ik" kent geen weifelen, geen onverschilligheid of gemis aan een vast doel, doch een standvastig besluiten en doelbewuste, juiste activiteit. Dit alles vermogen wij te bewijzen. Indien ons hart er naar uitgaat, God meer en meer te leeren verstaan, indien het ons doel is, voortdurend Zijne eigenschappen tot uiting te brengen, zullen onze menschelijke moeilijkheden uit den weg worden geruimd en moeten welzijn en welslagen vanzelfsprekend ons deel zijn.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgeenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

Liszt's Devotion to Schubert

THE most furious detractors of Liszt, the most severe critics of all his future works, are agreed that if he accomplished nothing else, his transcriptions of Schubert's songs are masterpieces in their delicacy and appositeness. They do not hesitate to call these the one serious contribution made by Liszt to an art in which he, at least, covered more paper than any of his colleagues, past or future. And they will not pause at anything except these songs, although it is so clearly demonstrable that if these are admired there is a great deal more of his work that falls into the same category and should win their approval, the Soirées Musicales de Rossini, for instance. . . .

The problem that Liszt set himself to solve in the Schubert songs was the fusion of voice and accompaniment into an entity that retained the atmosphere and the characteristics of Schubert while it kept the form and manner of his own interpretation just as if he was a great singer, or some famous actor who had his own unmistakable way of rendering a part. Liszt had a particular devotion all his life long for Schubert, whom he called "the most poetical composer who has ever lived," and he exercised a particular care and restraint where these songs were concerned. His customary magniloquence and his tricks of pianistic ornamentation are subordinated to the poetical directness and simplicity, the freshness and the free imagination of the songs. All their lovely qualities are transferred in a miraculous way from one medium into another, so that what was an impossibility without a singer became enlarged into the experience of many who had no other opportunity of hearing them. In themselves, they are miniatures of many different moods, inimitably expressed. Perhaps the transcription of *Auf dem Wasser zu singen* is the most beautiful of the lot, but then one remembers *Der Atlas*, *Ständchen* or *Meeresstille*, and it is hopeless to decide upon their merits. All the beauties of the Romantic Age are present in them, and they are impregnated with all the sensitiveness of this extraordinary virtuoso who, at the time that he was setting them for his instrument, was at the very summit of his powers of interpretation . . .

He hardly gave a recital without including a number from the Soirées de Vienne in his program. It is impossible to imagine anything more graceful and delicate than his setting of these delicious tunes.—SACHEVERELL SITWELL, in "Liszt." (London: Faber. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Prices Move Irregularly in Another Exceedingly Dull Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Somewhat Uneven Price Movement In Quiet Market

Metal Issues Are Steadier and Price Changes Unimportant

By Forrest Price

It was just another half-pint market.

Not quite so small as last Saturday's dull session, but diminutive enough to suit the most indolent trader.

Total sales for the two-hour period were 200,000 shares.

There was no particular price trend. The movement was irregular from the start, and there was a mixture of losses and gains at the finish, with slightly more losses than gains.

U. S. Smelting, which has been on the toboggan for some days, managed to hold a steady pace today. At one time it was up as much as a point, but eased off later.

There was some scattered dealings in a variety of specialties at somewhat fractionally higher prices. There also were losses of similar amounts, some going as much as a point to a lower level.

Probably on account of the Government's announcement Monday of the new financing plan federal issues today were inclined to sag. Corporate issues were subjected to some pressure. However, price changes were very narrow for most part. An assortment of railway and industrial issues lost fractions to a point.

The official estimate today of the cotton crop was only slightly above the previous government forecast, and the cotton market consequently was not much affected by it. The closing was barely steady. Strength of barley prices was the feature of the grain market. Wheat also was fairly strong.

A bright spot in an otherwise drab business picture is the report of the American Railway Association announcing an increase of revenue freight loadings to the extent of 40,264 cars for the week ended Sept. 1.

This goes to bear out the statement of Dun & Bradstreet that "there are definite signs of a strong revival of retail buying during the autumn months." This review also declares that, "barring prolonged labor disturbances, the current rise is expected to be strengthened gradually until joined by the forceful momentum of the holiday shopping season."

While the textile strike casts a cloud over the business horizon there is a feeling that it will not be of long duration. There is an old market adage, "never sell the market short on strike news."

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Stocks moved in sluggish channels during today's brief session, and the price trend was slightly lower.

There was little news of importance to the market, and the majority of traders apparently were reluctant to assume any decided position. The close was easy.

Conferences of the middle operation board on the textile labor situation were watched rather apathetically by the financial district, which does not seem to be too much concerned over this controversy. Expectations of an early settlement were voiced by some trade observers.

There was little activity in the commodity exchanges. Grains generally held to a restricted range. Cotton was fairly firm. U. S. Government securities were inclined to slip moderately and corporate bonds were mixed. The dollar was steady in foreign exchange dealings.

Metals Better

The recently weak metals, including U. S. Smelting, American Smelting and Alaska Juneau, were a little better. There was some buying in National Distillers and Schenley, following publication of the latter's satisfactory earnings statement. Schenley got up about a point.

American Sugar Refining lost 1, and International Telephone, exceptionally active, yielded nearly as much. Such issues as American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Consolidated Gas, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Goodyear, Westinghouse, Montgomery Ward, Loew's, Case, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central and Southern Pacific were quite narrow.

Today's apathy was attributed partly to the fact that most of the generally active operators had climbed "on the fence" pending the outcome of Monday's important election in Maine and the publication on the same day of the Treasury's terms for financing involving more than $1,700,000.

Government Bonds Off

United States Government bonds were subjected to a little pressure today, and prices were lower all through the list. Corporate issues accounted for small dealings and generally unimportant price changes.

Losses in the federal were not large enough to cancel the gains of the immediately preceding sessions which followed the sinking spell earlier in the week, but they nevertheless ran to about ⅜ of a point in Treasury 3s of 1951, Federal Farm 3s and both Home Loan issues.

As prices of the Governments eased, there was conjecture that some holders were desirous of liquidating on the possibility that the market might not respond favorably to the Treasury's announcement of its September-October financing plans, which is due on Monday.

A few corporate issues were heavy; the main body of the list moved within extremely small swings. Losses of fractions to a point occurred in some obligations of Southern Railway, Canadian Pacific, International Telephone, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and National Dairy Products. Prime issues were firm.

Most foreign loans were dull and virtually unchanged. German 7s had a moderate turnover around the final prices of yesterday. Japan 6½s and Poland 7s were up fractionally.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Range in ¼	Div.		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 5	Last Sept. 7
11⅞	6½		..	Adams Express	500	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
106¼	91¾		3	Air Reduction	100	99	99	99	100
23⅞	17		.80f	Alaska-Juneau	5400	17¼	16⅞	17¼	16⅞
5¼	1⅝		..	Alleghany Corp	540	17¼	16⅞	17¼	16⅞
5¼	1⅝		..	Alleghany Corp	2100	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
14⅛	5⅛		..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	7	7	7	6
14⅝	5¼		..	Alleghany pf xw	100	5	5	5	6
160¾	120		7	Allied Chem	400	127	127	127	127½
23⅜	10⅜		..	Allis Chalmers	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
55⅝	41½		2	Amerada	100	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46¾
30¾	25¼		..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37½
110½	96		7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	106	106	106	
107¾	90¼		4	Am Can	400	97½	96¾	97½	97
33⅞	12		..	Am Car & Fdry	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16
13⅜	4½		..	Am & For Pow	400	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
10½	3½		..	Am Hide & L	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
10	3½		..	Am Ice	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
11	4¾		..	Am International	400	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
1½	⅝		..	(Am La France	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
77⅝	73		..	Am Metal	600	17	17	17	16
12¼	4		..	Am Power & Lt	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
17⅝	10		..	Am Radiator	1600	13½	12⅞	12⅞	13
28¼	13⅛		..	Am Rolling Mill	900	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝
2⅜	⅝		..	Am Ship & Com	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
51¼	30¼		..	Am Smelt & Ref	3500	35	34⅝	35	34⅛
26½	10⅛		..	Am Steel Fdries	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
72	46		2	Am Sugar Ref	200	66	65¼	65¼	66¼
125¼	105¾		9	Am Tel & Tel	600	113¼	113	113	113¼
77⅝	14⅞		1	Am Wat W & E	200	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	16
17⅛	7			Am Woolen	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
83¾	39½		2½b	Am Woolen pf	500	42¼	41¾	42¼	42¾
4¼	½		h	Am Writ Pap	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
17⅜	9¼			Anaconda Cop	1500	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞
115	110		7	Archer Dan pf	100	116¼	116¼	116¼	
6¾	3½			Armour Ill A	1900	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
63¾	46¼			Armour Ill pr pf	1400	61	60⅝	60⅝	61¼
76⅛	54			Armour Ill pf	100	73	73	73	74
8⅞	3			Arnold Constable	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
6	4⅞			Art Metal Const	100	5	5	5	
647⅜	36			Asso Dry G 2pf	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	
73¾	45⅜		2	Atchison T&SF	2200	49⅜	49⅛	48⅞	49⅛
35¼	21½		1	Atl Refining	500	24¾	24⅛	24½	24⅜
10¾	3¾			Aviation Corp Del	300	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
				—B—					
16½	6½		..	Baldwin Loco	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
34	13¼		..	Balt & Ohio	500	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15⅜
37⅞	16⅜		..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	17½	17½	17½	17⅝
10	6		..	Barnsdall A	700	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
15¾	10¼		..	Beatrice Cream	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½
15¼	6⅞		..	Belding Hem	200	11½	11½	11½	
124	95½		5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	127	127	127	
23⅞	9¾		..	Bendix Aviation	200	12⅜	12½	12½	13⅛
19⅛	12⅛		1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15½
34¼	26		.25b	Best & Co	100	32	32	32	31
49⅝	25¼		1¼g	Bethlehem Steel	1400	28½	28¼	28¼	28⅜
10¼	8⅝		..	Boeing Airplane wi	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
68¾	48		3	Bohn Alum & Br	100	48½	48½	48½	50
86	76		4f	Bon Ami A	20	83	83	83	
78¼	19⅞		1.60f	Borden	500	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25¼
28⅝	16⅜		1	Borg Warner	100	20½	20¾	20½	20⅜
19⅞	12		1b	Briggs Mfg	400	16	15⅞	16	15⅞
44⅞	28¼		.75b	Brooklyn Man T	900	42	40¾	42	41
80½	59½		5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	59½	59½	59½	
44	16		..	Budd Mfg pf	20	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½
15⅛	5⅞		..	Bullard	100	8	8	8	8
21⅝	8		..	Burns Bros B cts	20	⅝	⅝	⅝	
19⅜	10½		.40	Burroughs Add	400	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11¾
15¾	5⅛		..	Bush T Bldgs pf	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
				—C—					
44⅜	18¾		1½	Calif Packing	900	40¾	40¼	40¼	40
23½	11½		1	Canada Dry	200	15½	15½	15½	15⅝
18¼	11⅝		..	Canadian Pacific	600	13¾	13½	13½	13⅜
86⅜	35		..	Case Thresh	1200	39¼	38⅜	39	39
33⅜	23½		1	Caterpillar Trac	300	25	25	25	25
44⅞	17⅜		..	Celanese Corp	300	20	20	20	20
41½	20¼		1b	Cerro de Pasco	2300	37⅜	37½	37⅜	38
16½	6		..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
48⅜	39½		2.80	Ches & Ohio	700	43¼	43	43¼	43½
8½	2½		..	Chi Mil & St P	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
13¼	3⅜		..	Chi Mil & St P pf	800	5	5	5	5
15	4½		..	Chi & N'western	1200	6⅛	5⅞	6	6
28	8¼		..	Chi & N'west pf	500	11½	11	11	11¾
28¾	14¼		..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	17½	17½	17½	17⅜
6¼	2		h	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
60⅜	29¼		1f	Chrysler	6500	32⅜	32⅛	32¼	32⅜
44½	28		2	Cleve & Pitts spl	20	43½	43½	43½	
18⅛	9⅜		.50	Coca-Cola A	100	14	14	14	14
28½	10			Collins & Aikman	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
8¾	3⅛		h	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4½
19¼	7¾			Columbia Gas	1600	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
78¾	52		6	Columbia G pf A	100	65	65	65	
134¾	21½		1f	Columbia Pic vtc	400	32½	32½	32½	31½
77¾	58		3.40	Columbian Carb	200	65½	65¼	65¼	65⅛
35⅛	18⅜		1	Comm Credit	800	27	26¾	26¾	27
61	35¾		2	Comm Inv Tr	900	56	56	56	56
36¾	15¾		.60	Comm Solvents	2200	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	19¼
3¾	1½			Commwlth & Sc	3200	1⅞	1½	1⅝	1⅝
31¼	22		1.60	Congoleum Nairn	100	27⅛	27¼	27⅞	26¼
47⅜	25⅞		2	Consol Gas	1800	26¾	26¼	26¾	27
95	62		5	Consol Gas pf	100	89	89	89	
14¼	7¼		.25b	Consol Oil	500	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8¼
2⅛	1½		..	Consol Textile	600	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
13¼	6¼		..	Container A	200	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
5⅝	2⅜		..	Container B	800	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
14⅜	5¼		..	Cont Baking A	300	6½	6	6	6¾
2¾	⅞		..	Cont Baking B	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
83¼	69½		3	Cont Can	600	80¾	79¾	79¾	80¾
11⅞	6		..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	6⅜	6	6	
2⅜	¾		..	Cont Motors	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
22¾	15¾		.25b	Cont Oil	900	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17⅜
51	44⅜		3	Corn Exchange	100	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	45
84½	55½		3	Corn Products	100	58¾	58½	58½	58⅝
35	26		2	Cream of Wheat	200	32	32	32	32½
9⅞	3½		..	Cuban Am Sug	900	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
5¼	2½		..	Curtiss-Wright	1400	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
12¼	5¼		..	Curtiss-Wright A	800	7¾	7⅞	7⅝	8
21½	11		..	Cutler Hammer	100	15	15	15	
				—D—					
34⅛	10⅛		..	Deere & Co	100	15½	15½	15½	15⅞
33¾	14		..	Del Lack & W	300	16¾	16¾	16¾	16⅝
46¼	32		2f	Domes Mines	700	44	43¾	44	45
28½	14¼			Douglas A	800	17	16¾	16¾	16½
19	8½			Dresser A	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
103⅞	80		2.60f	du Pont de Nem	1500	88	87⅜	87⅞	88
				—E—					
12¾	4⅛		..	East Roll Mill	100	5	5	5	5⅛
22½	12⅛		1	Eaton Mfg	100	14½	14½	14½	14¾
21⅜	15		..	Elec Auto-Lite	1900	23	22⅞	23	22⅞
7½	3		..	Elec Boat	300	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
9⅛	4¼		..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
9⅝	3½		..	Elec Pow & Lt	100	4	4	4	4
21	8⅛		..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	9½	9½	9½	9⅝
52	36		2	Elec Sto Battery	100	37	37	37	37
63	49		3	Endicott Johnson	300	45¼	45	45	
10⅜	5		.40	Equitable Off Bldg	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
27¼	9			Evans Products	100	17	17	17	17
				—F—					
2⅜	1⅜		..	Fairbanks Co	20	1	1	1	
12½	4		..	Fairbanks pf	20	4½	4½	4½	4½
5⅝	2		..	Fed Screw W	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
69¼	54¼		2½	First Nat Stores	400	65¼	64¾	64¾	64½
				—G—					
23½	12			Gen Asphalt	300	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅛
14⅜	8		.50b	Gen Baking	200	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
108½	100		8	Gen Baking pf	10	104½	104½	104½	104½
6¼	2¼			Gen Cable	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
25¼	16⅞		.60	Gen Electric	2500	18⅛	18	18	18¼
12¾	11⅜		.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12½	12½	12½	12½
36⅜	28		1.80	Gen Foods	200	29½	29¼	29½	29½
42	24⅜		1	Gen Motors	12500	28⅜	28⅛	28⅝	28¾
103½	89¾		5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	100½	100½	100½	101
19¼	7¾			Gen Refract ct	400	13	12⅞	13	13
6⅜	2⅜			Gimbel Bros	100	3½	3¼	3½	3½
28⅜	15⅜		1f	Glidden	400	23¾	23½	23½	24
9½	3¾			Gobel (Adolf)	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
23	16¾		1.20	Gold Dust	600	18	17¾	17¾	18⅛
41⅜	18½			Goodyear	1100	20⅝	20½	20⅞	20½
86¼	64		4	Goodyear 1pf	200	69½	69½	69½	70
4½	1½			Graham Paige	200	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
13⅜	5½			Granby	200	7	6¾	6¾	7
8¾	4			Grand Union	400	5⅛	5	5	
40⅜	30		1	Grant (WT)	100	32	32	32	
22¾	12¼			Great Nor pf	300	15¾	15¾	14⅝	14⅝
15⅛	8½		.50b	Great Nor Ore	100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
35¼	25		2.40	Great West Sug	300	29¾	29½	29½	29¾
115¾	102		7	Great W Sug pf	50	113½	113½	113½	
				—H—					
8¼	3½			Hahn Dept Sto	200	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
9¾	3½			Hall Printing	400	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
101¾	84		7	Hanna (MA) pf	130	101	100	100	100
6½	1½			Hat Corp2pf Am	100	2½	2½	2½	
6¾	1¼			Hayes Body	200	2½	2½	2½	
10¼	4¾			Holland Furnace	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛
6⅞	2⅜			Houdaille Hrd B	100	4	4	4	4
58⅜	21½			Houston Oil new	200	3	3	3	3
57¼	35½		3	Howe Sound	1000	50¼	49⅝	49⅝	50
24½	6¼			Hudson Motor	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
7¼	1⅞			Hupp Motors	300	2½	2½	2½	2½
				—I—					
38⅞	13⅜			Ill Central	400	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16½
30½	19¾		1.68	Indus Rayon	500	23⅞	23⅜	23¼	23¾
6⅜	3			Inspiration Cop	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
14⅝	5⅛		h	Interboro Rap T	400	14⅜	13⅜	14⅛	13
6⅛	2			Int Agr Corp	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
37¼	15			Int Agr ppf	100	20	20	20	22
149¼	131		6	Int Business M	500	138½	138	138½	137¾
12⅛	4½		.20	Int Carriers	200	6	6	6	
46⅞	23¼		.60	Int Harvester	800	25½	25⅛	25½	25⅞
9⅛	3⅜			Int Hydroelec	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
6	2¼			Int Merc Marine	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
29¼	21		.35b	Int Nickel	8500	24⅜	24¼	24¼	24½
24⅞	8½			Int Pap⅞P2pf	300	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
7	2			Int Rys Cen Am	20	2½	2½	2½	
17¼	7½			Int Tel & Tel	10500	9⅜	8¾	8⅞	9⅜
				—J—					
66⅜	39			Johns Manville	800	44¾	44½	44¾	45
77	45			Jones & L'lin pf	10	48	48	48	48
				—K—					
4½	1¼			Kelly-Springfield	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
21¼	11⅜		.50	Kelvinator Corp	200	12⅛	12¾	12¾	13
23½	16		.15b	Kennecott Cop	800	18½	18¼	18½	18½
7¼	3			Kinney & C'o	100	4	4	4	4
65	36		1f	Kresa Co	100	63	63	63	63
33⅜	23¼		1f	Kroger Groc & B	100	28	28	28	28
				—L—					
21¼	9½			Lehigh Val RR	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
78	64¼		2.40	Lehman Corp	200	69¼	69	69¼	68¾
43⅞	25¼		1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	300	27½	27½	27½	27¾
35⅜	16⅝		1f	Liquid Carbonic	400	21⅜	21	21⅜	21
35¼	20⅜		1	Loew's Inc	1200	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	27
62½	41		3b	Louisville & N	100	40	40	40	42
				—M—					
23¼	15½		1b	Magma Copper	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19⅜
43⅞	1		..	Mahl Sugar	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
33	20		..	Man Ely gtd	100	33	28½	32	27½
27¼	10¾		..	Man Ely mg	3400	27¼	23⅝	27¼	23⅛
9	5½		.40	Marine Mid	300	6	5⅞	6	5⅝
19⅝	8⅜			Marshall Field	100	11	11	11	11
29¼	24¼		1.50	Mathieson Alkali	300	26¼	26¼	26¼	26⅜
50½	38½		2	McIntyre Porcu	2200	46	45	46	46¼
6⅝	1		h	McLellan Stores	1850	6¼	6	6¼	6½
20	16½		1	Mesta Mach	600	28	25¼	26	
14⅝	9⅛		.25b	Mid-Cont Pet	600	11½	11½	11½	12
21⅞	6¼			Midland Steel	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
14⅞	4⅜			Mo Kan & Tex	300	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜
9⅜	3¼		h	Mo Pacific pf	200	4	4	4	
85½	39		1	Monsanto Chem	100	51⅜	51⅝	51⅝	51
37⅝	20			Montgom Ward	3800	24	23¾	23⅞	24⅛
113⅜	37⅛			Murray Body	300	5	4¾	5	4¾
				—N—					
32¼	12⅜		1	Nash Motors	300	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
49½	31		2	Nat Biscuit	300	32	32	32	32½
23⅜	12		.50	Nat Cash Reg	100	13½	13½	13½	13⅜
18⅞	13		1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	400	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16¾
13½	7⅛		.80	Nat Pow & Lt	600	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	⅛			Nat Rys Mex 2pf	100	⅛			⅛
21⅛	10			Nat Supply	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅜
13	6			Newport Indus	300	6½	6½	6½	
45¼	18⅜			NY Central	2700	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	21½
24⅛	9			NY NH & H	300	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	10
27⅜	9½		.40	NY Shipbldg	300	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅝
45⅞	33¾		1b	Noranda M	1600	41½	41	41	41¾
100	82		4	Norfolk & W pf	30	95	94¾	94¾	95
25¼	12		.50j	North American	1800	13¼	13	13	13⅛
36¼	14½			Northern Pacific	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅛
40¼	30		3½	Norwalk Tire pf	10	39¾	39¾	39¾	39½
				—O—					
15⅞	8½		.30b	Ohio Oil	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
6⅜	3⅝			Omnibus	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	5¼
19⅜	13⅜		.60	Otis Elevator	300	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
8	3⅜			Otis Steel	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
				—P—					
23½	15⅛		1.50	Pacific Gas&El	700	15	15	15	15
37	23½		3	Pacific Lighting	200	25	25	25	25
6⅝	2⅜		..	Packard Motor	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
21½	8			Panhandle pf	20	9	9	9	
5⅞	1¾		h	Parmnt Pub ctfs	700	3	3⅛	3¼	3½
6⅜	2½		..	Park Utah	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
2	⅝			Parmalee Trans	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4¼	¼			Pathe Exchange	1900	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
4½	2			Peerless Motor	700	2	2	2	2⅛
7¾	2⅞			Penn Dixie Cem	200	3½	3½	3½	
30¾	21		1b	Pennsylvania RR	400	23¼	23	23¼	22⅞
42⅛	22½			Peoples Gas&Ref	100	24	24	24	24
4⅜	2¼			Phila & Reading	400	4⅛	4	4	4¼
74⅞	48		7	Phillips Jones pf	10	65	65	65	
20¾	14½		1	Phillips Pet	900	16	15⅜	15⅞	16
6½	1½			Pierce-Arrow	200	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
11⅜	4½			Pitts Coal	100	8	8	8	
11⅜	4½			Pitts Screw&Bolt	100	6	6	6	6
16⅜	8		1	Plymouth Oil	200	9½	9½	9½	9⅝
14⅞	6			Poor & Co B	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
29⅜	10½			Postal Tel pf	400	14	13¾	14	14
5½	1¼		h	Pressed Steel Car	100	2	2	2	
41¼	33¼		1.50	Procter & Gam	1200	37	36½	36½	37⅜
114	102½		5	Procter & G pf	10	114	114	114	
45	31		2.80	Public Service	400	30¾	30½	30½	30⅜
84	67		5	Pub Serv 5%	100	75¾	75¾	75¾	
80	58¾			Pure Oil pf	10	61	61	61	61
19¾	9⅛		1	Purity Bakeries	300	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
				—R—					
9⅛	4½			Radio Corp Amer	1400	5½	5½	5½	5½
43⅜	23¼			Radio pf A	200	38¾	37¾	38¾	38
33⅜	15			Radio pf B	400	25	25	25	25
13¼	4⅜		h	Radio-Keith-O	400	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
13⅞	6			Remington Rand	100	8	8	8	8¼

Commerce and Finance

Retail Sales Volume Continues to Rise in Current Week

Business and Industry

Retail Business Continues Rise During the Week

Industrial Operations at Year's Low, However, Says Dun & Bradstreet

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—The improvement in retail trade continues to be just about the only bright spot in reports on business received by Dun and Broadstreet, Inc., and presented in its weekly review. Industrial operations for the week went down to bottom levels of the year and in some instances were below the reduced average of March, 1933.

"Regardless of the general belief that industrial operations may be increased by 10 to 15 per cent before the end of the current month, the reports this week contained no reference to any perceptible advancement of schedules," the review says. "In addition to the factories which extended the Labor Day shutdown to the end of the week, some were forced to close by walkouts, while in others production was affected by threats of strikes and unsettlement because of diversity of opinion regarding code interpretations."

Barometer Drops Further

All these factors contributed in bringing the Dun & Bradstreet Business Activity Barometer still further down in its fifth successive weekly decrease to 59.7, the lowest point touched since the week of Nov. 22, 1933. For the corresponding week of last year the barometer registered 65.2, which is 8.4 per cent higher than the current position.

"Favored by the early arrival of cool weather in most sections of the country, better prices for agricultural products, and crop proceeds going into circulation at an increasingly faster rate, the improvement in retail trade superseded all other developments of the week, the review continues.

Constructive estimates place the increase from a week earlier at 2 to 3 per cent, while the gain from the figures for the comparative week of 1933 ranges from 4 to 8 per cent.

Buying Power More Even

"Higher prices for the major products and the benefit payments under the corn, hog, and cotton reduction program were responsible for the enlarged distribution in the country districts, while the further widening of governmental projects and the termination of the summer vacation period in a number of industries lifted purchasing power in urban centers.

"The outlook for a gradually-increasing volume of retail business is more encouraging than at the commencement of last fall, and buying gives evidence of being more even and substantial, and will lack the fluctuations which made merchandising difficult at that time."

In many wholesale markets the volume was carried from 10 to 15 per cent above the comparative 1933 figures, it is estimated, due to the placement of so many orders which should have been released in July and August.

Exchange Commission To Look Into Smelting Drop

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has asked the New York Stock Exchange to investigate the rapid drop in the price of the stock of United States Smelting.

The commission has no power to investigate such matters until certain portions of the Securities Exchange Act become effective on Oct. 1, but it was decided to obtain information on the matter.

Commission officials said they had been informed there was no short selling in this security.

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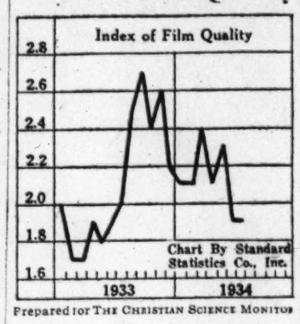
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 6

Recent Film Releases Show Poorer Quality



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE quality of recent film releases, as shown in the accompanying chart, has deteriorated during recent months.

This falling off in quality, coupled with unseasonably warm weather and still depressed incomes, resulted in a marked decrease in box-office receipts during the summer.

Plan for Refunding Debts Is Sent Out By Atlantic City

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—The Protective Committee for Holders of Bonds of Atlantic City and the city have reached an agreement on the principal features of a plan for refunding the city's funded debt, according to an announcement by the committee.

A general outline of the plan is given in a letter now being sent to bondholders. A formal agreement is still to be prepared.

Under the plan, present maturities of general bonds are deferred from 9 to 14 years and present maturities of water bonds are deferred from 4 to 7 years.

Interest on general bonds to the extent of 1½ per cent for 1934, 3 per cent for 1935 and at the contract rate for all subsequent years is to be paid in cash. All of the 1933 interest and those portions of 1934 and 1935 interest for which cash payments have not been specified are to be paid in non-interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness which will mature in five equal installments beginning 1937.

On water bonds, interest to the extent of 3 per cent for 1934 and all subsequent interest installments at the contract rate are to be paid in cash. All of the 1933 interest and all over 3 per cent on 1934 interest is to be paid in certificates of indebtedness maturing in two equal installments in 1935 and 1936.

Engineering Awards For August About 50 P. C. Above 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Engineering awards for the month of August totaled $109,115,000, which is about 50 per cent ahead of the corresponding period last year, according to the monthly construction report of Engineering News-Record. Although the last week of August was the third highest for the year, it was not high enough to raise the weekly average for the month above $21,823,000, compared with an average week for the year to date of $24,380,000.

The summer recession in contract awards is characteristic of the regular seasonal trend with a second peak of activity developing in the fall, the report says.

Federal work contributed the largest percentage of increase, with the August average week amounting to $6,413,000.

Public work continues well ahead of last year. The average August week this year of $17,782,000 compares with the 1933 August average of $7,900,000, while the corresponding private averages are $4,041,000 for 1934 and $6,913,000 for 1933.

For the past short week due to the holiday, engineering awards dropped to a total of $19,572,000.

General Motors Sales Hold Even With 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Sales of General Motors cars to consumers in August held about even with those for August, 1933, last month's total of 86,258 vehicles comparing with 86,372 in the like month a year ago. Sales in July of this year were 101,243. Sales for the first eight months of 1934 totaled 682,473 as compared with 573,434 in the corresponding eights months of 1933.

Sales of General Motors cars to dealers in the United States in August totalled 87,429 compared with 84,504 in August a year ago. Sales in July this year were 107,554. Sales for the first eight months of 1934 totalled 787,850 compared with 604,812 in the corresponding eight months of 1933.

August sales of General Motors cars to dealers in the United States and Canada, together with overseas shipments, totalled 109,278 compared with 97,614 in August a year ago Sales in July this year were 134,324. Sales for the first eight months of 1934 totalled 993,878 as compared with 703,154 in the same eight months of 1933.

NORTH AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
1960 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge
DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST
SEPT. 10
Deposit by Mail in this
62-Year-Old Mutual
Savings Bank

Chamber Demands U. S. Keep Hands Off the Carriers

Commerce Body Says Railroads in Bad Financial Way and Need Help

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has come to the aid of the nation's railroads, sharply criticizing present and past federal treatment of the carriers, and calling for a hands-off policy by the Government on railroad management.

Henry I. Harriman, president of the chamber, asserted in a statement that the Interstate Commerce Commission had so restricted rail earnings that the carriers were in critical financial need.

The pending application of the roads for a $170,000,000 rate increase, he said, emphasizes "the stake of American business in the national transportation policies now under discussion."

"Whether or not the increase is granted," he said, "the American public will in either case pay a penalty largely due to shortcomings in the Government's past treatment of the railroads.

"If granted, the public will pay directly in the increased rates. If refused, they will pay in further depression of this major industry, with decreases in earnings, employment and quality of service."

Eastman for More Control

Mr. Harriman spoke at a time when both the carriers and administration officials were whipping into definite shape proposals to be presented to the next Congress.

Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, is now working on plans that, if adopted, might make wide changes in the present transportation set-up and the effort for rehabilitation of the carriers.

Mr. Eastman, holding opposite views from those of Mr. Harriman, is a proponent of more rather than less government regulation. He has already placed before Congress proposals that the ICC take over control of all forms of transportation, including rail, highway and air.

He also presented a plan for direct government control of the railroads, and another involving government ownership. The time is not ripe for such ownership at present, however, he holds.

The carriers themselves are considering proposals to band themselves together into an institute aimed at better coördination of the transportation system.

Mr. Harriman, in his statement tonight, had this to say:

"As a cardinal principle, the Government never should, under the guise of regulation, invade the proper field of railroad management. Since the war there have been many departures from that principle, adversely affecting railroad revenues, facilities and operating costs.

Can't Make 5 Per Cent Return

"In the first place the regulating authorities failed to carry out revenue features of the transportation act intended to improve the carriers' financial stability. To be sure, after investigation, they determined 5 per cent as a fair return, but subsequently they so restricted rates that railroad earnings never attained that figure."

In fact, he declared, the return to the railroads as a whole for the period from 1923 to 1929, when traffic volume was relatively high, was in the aggregate a billion dollars short of the amount which the ICC determined as needed to maintain them on a sound financial basis.

"In addition," he continued, "the Government during the past four years has repeatedly called on the railroads to disregard their own interest and the shippers' interest by making special contributions to the public welfare, notably the continuation of improvement work to assist in maintaining industrial activity and employment, the maintenance of wage rates much longer than in most industries and the reduction of rates for movement of emergency and relief supplies."

Free From Interference

As a permanent policy of railroad regulation, he said the Chamber advocated the following:

"The railroads should be freed from government interference with the proper functions of management, including responsibility for operating costs.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission should give them opportunity to earn cost of service plus a reasonable return so that in time of business activity they will be able to reduce indebtedness and build up adequate reserves.

"Rate policies, including the long and short haul clause, should permit greater flexibility in rates to meet requirements of both shippers and carriers.

"Competing forms of transportation should be reasonably regulated to eliminate cutthroat competition and to enable each type of transportation to perform the services for which it is best fitted.

"Voluntary consolidation subject to Commission approval, delayed many years by failure of the Commission to take preliminary steps required by law, should be encouraged where justified through economic efficiency."

British Guiana Expects 20 P. C. Larger Rice Crop

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Sept. 8 (By U. P.)—Although the area under rice in British Guiana is 40 per cent less than in 1933, farmers expect a bigger yield by at least 20 per cent.

Recent floods which were viewed at the time as a calamity proved a blessing. Many of the rice plantations were ruined, but as an offset, great quantities of fertilizing mud were spread over the inundated areas.

Textile Institute Head Takes Issue With Strike Chairman

George A. Sloan Denies That 'Capital Gets More of Dollar Now and Labor Less Than in 1929'—Says Stockholders Get Only 1½ P. C. on Investment

The following was written by George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, in reply to a statement made Sept. 5 by Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the strike committee of the United Textile Workers' Union.

By George A. Sloan

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—The chairman of the textile strike committee in a statement has asserted that in 1929 between 51 and 52 cents of every dollar added to the value of textiles by mill work went to the manufacturer and but 48 to 49 cents to the workers.

For the cotton textile industry, we declare that statement incorrect. He also asserted that "capital undoubtedly gets more of each dollar now and labor less than in 1929." That statement, too, we declare incorrect.

Says 20 P. C. Labor's Share

The further claim was made that 20 per cent of the total value of textiles in 1929 went to labor and the rest to raw materials, profits and capital changes.

The year chosen for comparison with present conditions—1929—was described as "the last of the good years and affected only slightly by the depression."

Apparently, the figures used were taken from the U. S. Department of Commerce census of manufacturers of 1929, summary by industries put out by the Bureau of the Census, which is a proper authority as far as it goes.

This publication gives 1281 as the number of establishments manufacturing cotton goods, with 424,916 wage earners engaged. The total value of goods produced was $1,524,177,087.

Of this, $898,028,977 went for the cost of materials, containers for products, fuel and purchased current. Therefore, $625,148,110 was the value added by manufacturing. Of this, $324,289,094 was paid out as wages.

How Remainder Is Divided

The remainder—$301,859,016—went for other purposes, and the textile workers' union would have us believe that profit was the major share.

It was divided as follows:

Eighty-two millions for supplies and repair parts.

Forty-eight millions for depreciation and obsolescence.

Sixty-three millions for selling, bad debts, transportation charges and other distribution costs.

Forty-eight millions for administrative expense.

Nineteen millions went for interest on borrowed capital used to carry customers.

Twenty millions went for city, county, state and miscellaneous taxes other than income taxes.

This leaves approximately $22,000,000 for stockholders, but out of this 22 million the Federal Government took nearly $6,000,000 for income taxes.

So the stockholders were left with a little over $16,000,000, or something less than 1½ per cent as a return on their investment of 1⅛ billion dollars.

Stockholders Share

That is only 5 per cent of what the mills paid out in wages in what is described as a good year. This represents about 1 per cent of the gross business in a good year.

These figures are corroborated by the Internal Revenue Department of the Federal Government, which has given out a statement covering 907 corporate income tax returns for 1929 from manufacturers of cotton goods, dress goods, cotton yarns, plain cloth, printed and converted cotton goods not elsewhere classified, dyeing, finishing and napping companies.

This covers $1,370,632,283 of gross sales by practically all cotton textile manufacturers who paid an income tax in 1929 and shows the statutory net income less statutory net deficit for this huge group as $22,017,038 out of which the Federal Government collected $5,767,912.

In the first 10 months of operation under the code, the cotton textile industry paid to its workers $113,000,000 more than was paid in the same period in 1932.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Family quarrels are notorious in our social life, but very often the frankness that is possible in the family circle is mistaken for bitterness, and the higher tension that must come with stronger ties is wrongly interpreted as a vicious tendency toward divorce. That is certainly true not infrequently of our international family relations, within the Commonwealth of British countries.

Family Quarrels

At present there is seething a trade dispute between Australia and Great Britain which, in the outspoken denunciations that it has evoked in certain quarters in both countries, could scarcely be surpassed in a dispute with a friendly foreign state. The latest phase is an entirely unofficial boycott of Australian produce, especially butter, in Bolton and other Lancashire towns, as a retort to recent changes in the Australian tariff which are regarded as harmful to British exports of cotton goods. But to describe the controversy in those terms would be like describing the origins of the World War in terms of the German occupation of Belgium. The causes lie far deeper. They arise, not in spite of, but indeed by reason of our special relations toward Australia, as fellow members of the British Commonwealth. Just as, when Germany marched into Belgium, we were moved both by the threat to our own security and by fact that a treaty to which we were a party was being violated, so the Bolton cotton spinners complain not merely that their trade is being injured but also that the injury is an effective breach of our preferential agreement with Australia, signed at Ottawa in August, 1932.

Tit for Tat

This the Australian Government vehemently denies; and it may well retort that the need to cut down imports and build up still more secondary industries is made necessary by the action of the British Government in limiting (or threatening to limit) imports of Australian primary produce into Great Britain. The latter might thereupon reply that the almost prohibitive Australian tariff of 1930 was one of the reasons that compelled this country to tread the treacherous path of greater self-sufficiency. In order to understand this argument fully it is necessary to examine the bases of the trade relations between the two countries. It was in the '90's that Australia seriously began the policy of protecting her secondary industries by high tariffs. At that time, of course, Great Britain's policy was free trade, and it remained so in principle until three years ago. Meanwhile, in recognition of the benefits of membership of the British Commonwealth, Australia gave a preference to Great Britain in practically all her import duties. The adoption of protection in Great Britain had two main effects on our trade relations with Australia and other dominions. It enabled us to give preferences to them and thus to bargain for a more advantageous position in their markets; and it made possible the working out of some kind of industrial specialization among the various British countries.

The Ottawa Agreements

The broad result of the Ottawa Conference was that, in exchange for certain guaranteed preferences in this market, three dominions (Canada, Australia and New Zealand) agreed to base their protective tariffs against British goods on two principles: British producers would be given the chance of equal competition on the basis of the relative costs of economical and efficient production (special allowance being made for "infant" industries); and no industry would be protected that was not "reasonably assured of sound opportunities of success." The British Government hoped that the application of these principles would bring about an appreciable lowering of dominion tariffs against our manufactured exports. The critics, however, were most skeptical. They pointed out that, if drawn to its logical conclusion, the "equality of costs" clause would inhibit international trade altogether, by exactly compensating its advantages. And they asserted that since such vague phrases could never be precisely interpreted, their implied obligations could always be evaded if the dominion government so desired. On the whole, experience has shown these criticisms to be well founded. Tariffs in the three dominions have not been appreciably lowered. The Canadian Tariff Board, an able and impartial body, has confessed itself unable to apply the "equalization of costs clause," at least as regards the woolen textile trade. Vested interests have not been scotched just by signing documents.

Protecting Agriculture

Moreover, we have failed to cultivate our strongest ally in securing the favorable application of the Ottawa agreements, namely, the primary producers in the dominions themselves. We have subsidized our wheat growers. We have threatened imports of beef and butter and cheese from the dominions with quantitative restriction in the interests of the home farmer. We have made it clear, as far as this Government is concerned, that the dominions can no longer regard the United Kingdom as an open and expanding market for their rising primary production. In the natural course of events, therefore, we should expect them to confirm and strengthen their protection for secondary industries.

Thus the issue between the Bolton cotton spinners and the Australian dairy farmers is not a passing incident. It epitomizes the fundamental question that we must face before long. Do we want wealth through international specialization, or security through national self-sufficiency? If we deliberately choose to be poor but self-contained, what are we going to do with the unemployed in our exporting industries? And do we intend to cancel the debts owing to us by other countries, debts which can only be paid in goods and services? The forces of self-sufficiency and protection are now in the saddle; but nothing is clearer in our political and economic history than that the urban proletariat refuses to have its food made dearer in pursuit of national policy. Today, even among the most protectionist elements there is an uneasy feeling that we have gone far enough in keeping out the dominions' primary produce.

New Rich Gold Deposits Are Discovered in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 8 (By U. P.)—Newly discovered gold deposits believed the richest in Brazil were reported here recently. Potential yield from a small area already prospected was estimated at more than $40,000,000.

Grain Operators Are Inclined To Rake in Profits

Increased Selling Comes on Rallies—Trading in Corn Heavy

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 8—Wheat prices scored a 5½-cent rally from the early week low point, but met increased selling opposition on the advance, and similar pressure also developed in other grains, the selling of corn being especially heavy, that grain showing less strength than any of the others.

Deliveries on September contracts were somewhat larger than expected but were easily placed, and in the case of wheat plans have been made already to ship out about 1,000,000 bushels red winter wheat taken on delivery. Hard winter wheat is selling at too high premiums to permit of delivery, and about all the wheat sent out on contracts was of the red variety.

Following the deliveries there was a temporary sag in prices, which resulted in an oversold pit situation, while on the declines there was more evidence of active accumulation than for some time. A decrease of 257,000 bushels in the visible supply helped change sentiment in the pit also, it being the earliest date on record that stocks of wheat have begun to decrease.

Decreasing Stocks

The inference from this is that we are in for a long period of decreasing stocks. An unusual development in the situation also was the fact that December sold up more rapidly than other months, and for a time was close to even money with the May, something that seldom has happened at this time.

The fact that there are no carrying charges existing in wheat tends to create a bullish sentiment. Mills have been buyers of futures on quite a liberal scale at times, against flour sales, and these purchases have been much larger than the new hedging. Southwest and Northwest markets are far over a shipping basis to Chicago, and offerings of winter wheat at all points are small, with receipts decreasing at primary points, despite the run of spring wheat.

There was much selling last week on the theory that the heavy marketings of wheat in western Canada would weaken the Winnipeg market, and indirectly affect Chicago. However, Winnipeg has held up remarkably well, showing only moderate declines so far, although country marketings have been running in excess of 3,000,000 bushels a day.

Foreign Buying

Foreign interests are credited with buying futures at Winnipeg, forestalling their future needs, while the Government buyers are also presumed to have been buyers.

Canadian reports indicate a spotted crop with more frost damage shown at threshing time than expected. The movement having started earlier than usual by probably two weeks, the presumption is the heavy receipts will not continue as long as usual, the small crop considered.

Foreign news on wheat has been about a standoff but markets in Europe have held fairly steady, and there continues to be a good demand for Argentine wheat. Argentine estimates now indicate the crop was 285,000,000 bushels, or the second largest ever raised.

Oats and rye showed exceptional strength for a time, but in all pits there has been a disposition to take profits on the advances which has taken the edge off the markets temporarily. Cash oats and cash corn both worked to higher levels relative to the futures, and a diminishing corn movement is expected.

American Bankers Journal Widens Field, Alters Name

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—The name of the American Bankers Association Journal will be changed to Banking with the October issue, it is announced by F. N. Shepherd, executive manager of the association.

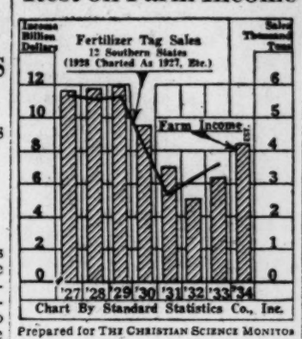
"This change has a broader significance than merely an alteration in wording," Mr. Shepherd said. "The magazine Banking will continue to be edited primarily for bankers and business executives and for those who have frequent contact with the banking field. It will continue to present material aimed to develop the best there is in banking, and also to interpret the traditions and aims of American banking.

"More than this, however, the magazine will be edited for a wider audience desiring to follow the progress of economic changes and development in this country, especially as they are related to the financial field. It is the intention of Banking to play its journalistic part in recording, interpreting and commenting on these changes as they unfold.

Everything
For Your Car
Gasoline—Oil
Accessories—Radios
Batteries—Vulcanizing
Road Service and
Goodrich Safety
Silvertown Tires
With Life-Saver Golden Ply

Goodrich Silvertown, Inc.
TOLLIE H. QUINN, Mgr.
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Sales of Fertilizer Rest on Farm Income



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FERTILIZER sales follow the trend of agricultural incomes. With these latter at the highest point since 1930, sales of fertilizer should show further increases next spring.

World Crude Oil Output Increases 7.7 P. C. Over 1933

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Production of crude oil throughout the world in the first half of 1934 totaled 733,162,796 barrels, an increase of 7.7 per cent over the 680,585,975 barrels produced in the first half of 1933, according to World Petroleum, an international oil trade journal.

United States production amounted to 448,680,000 barrels, compared with 433,230,000 last year, an increase of 3.5 per cent, while production in Roumania, which country showed the largest increase, amounted to 29,879,000 barrels against 24,216,000 a year ago, an increase of 23.4 per cent.

This increase in world production does not place the petroleum industry in an unfavorable position, according to the publication, because world consumption of petroleum products in the same period was estimated to have increased around 10 per cent.

Freight Loadings Increase 40,264 Cars

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The American Railway Association announces that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended September 1 were 645,780 cars, an increase of 40,264 above the preceding week but 27,998 cars under 1933 and an increase of 84,455 above 1932.

Miscellaneous freight loaded during the week totaled 233,538 cars, an increase of 12,177 above the preceding week, 521 above 1933 and 36,924 above 1932.

Less than carlot merchandise was 162,839 cars, an increase of 2154 over the preceding week but 9384 below 1933 and 11,506 below 1932.

Grain and grain products totaled 38,503, an increase of 1820 above the preceding week and 5988 above 1933 but a decrease of 1983 below 1932. In the western districts loadings totaled 25,783, an increase of 4019 above the like week in 1933.

Chile's National Savings Bank Observes Jubilee

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 8 (AP)—The golden jubilee of Chile's National Savings Bank was observed here Thursday. In the half-century since the thrift institution opened, deposits have climbed to 608,474,725 pesos, the highest in the history.

On the opening day in 1884, a youth named Arturo Alessandri opened an account with 60 centavos. Today President of Chile, he headed ceremonies in the Municipal Opera House. The bank has been a Government monopoly since 1930. In its 50 years, no depositor has ever suffered loss or had his savings tied up.

Although deposits fell in 1930, and the fall was accentuated by the depression, since March, 1932, the low point—166,900,000 pesos—there has been a steady upward trend. Increases are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pesos monthly. Its capital in 1931 was raised to 100,000,000 pesos.

STARTING TUESDAY
39th
Anniversary
Sale
at
BURGER-PHILLIPS
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

U. S. Regains Rôle As Best Customer In Chilean Trade

England Drops to Second Place in Six Months of 1934—Germany Third

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 8—By U. P.)—The United States has regained its position as Chile's best customer, wresting that honor from England, trade figures illustrate. In the first six months of 1934, the United States bought 66,113,000 pesos worth of Chilean products, compared with 62,570,900 pesos for England. Germany came third with 9,335,900 pesos worth.

In the like period of 1933, the United States bought 35,253,600 pesos and England took 52,981,400 of Chilean goods.

Uncle Sam kept his lead as the best salesman in Chile by selling 24,093,700 pesos of American goods, compared with 13,769,000 for England, and 9,174,800 pesos for Germany.

Italy, fourth on the list, bought 8,361,200 pesos and sold 2,420,600 pesos worth of Italian goods. Spain exported only 1,432,000 pesos worth, and bought 263,400 pesos worth.

That mysterious enigma in Latin American trade—Japan—revealed great progress as far as Chile is concerned, selling 2,242,400 pesos in goods compared with only 720,700 pesos in the first six months of 1933. Japan reduced its purchases from 3,502,500 pesos to 1,414,600 pesos.

French exports to Chile were valued at 5,593,700 pesos, and took 6,964,800 pesos in Chilean goods in return. Peru exported 10,083,000 pesos, and took only 3,804,900 pesos, chiefly because of Chilean dependence on Peruvian raw sugar.

Total Chilean exports for the six months were valued at 255,255,900 pesos and imports were 88,064,600 pesos, compared with 191,020,400 pesos and 88,568,500 pesos respectively in the first half of 1933. Exports figures for each country do not include 62,609,900 pesos in nitrate and copper, shipped abroad on consignment, in bond, awaiting definite destination.

Manchester Ship Canal Receipts Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Indication of improving trade in England's northwestern industrial district is seen in rising traffic receipts of the Manchester Ship Canal.

For the sixth successive month, in July, the canal's traffic receipts from its main waterway were larger than in the corresponding month of 1933.

The company's monthly approximate traffic return shows receipts of £95,459 in July, as against £108,806 in June, but July's figures show an increase of £6119 over those of July, 1933. The total receipts for the first seven months of 1934, at £698,384 show an increase of £34,085 over those for the corresponding period of last year.

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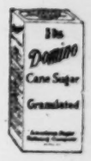
China Glassware
Prices are lower because "overhead" expenses are less.
Bromberg Galleries
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

HILL'S
"A Store Near You"
Domino Cane Sugar



★ ★ ★
Nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
BIRMINGHAM ALABAMA

ODUM BOWERS & WHITE
Invite you to their showing of wearables of the better kind for men and women
ON THIRD AVENUE IN BIRMINGHAM

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

'—the Probity of Art'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

TO INGRES, master draftsman of modern times, is credited, of course, the famous epigram: "Drawing is the probity of art." But to understand the full meaning of Ingres's statement one must know what he meant by "drawing." His meaning is revealed in his own beautiful and impeccable drawings. To Ingres the terms "to draw" and "to design" were interchangeable, as they were to the old masters. Indeed in his own French language there is still but one word for both.

This may be a helpful thought to take with one to such an exhibition as the "Masters of Drawing" display, recently presented at the Los Angeles Public Library by the Los Angeles Art Association. For this was at once a very interesting yet a decidedly mixed show of the intimate side of art. It took in considerable historic territory, about a quarter of the 200 drawings being works by artists of other times and climes. Pitted against them were drawings by artists now living in Los Angeles County. The latitude allowed the conception of what is drawing was also wide. There were some glorious pieces and then some which are merely lumpish. In between came a variety of drawings, often by little known artists, which indicated the wealth of intelligent practice in this region.

* * *

Catholicity of taste is one of the laudable aims of the Los Angeles Art Association. It desires the representation of all types of artist and all shades of art appreciator. "Masters of Drawing—and Others" would, however, have been a more truthful title for the exhibit.

In the center of the room were two of Puvis de Chavannes's original charcoal cartoons for his Pantheon murals, lent by Mr. Gustave Gilbert. Among the most beautiful things shown were two cartoons by Sir Edward Burne-Jones for stained glass windows, produced by William Morris. One of these has Morris's own addition of strong black lines, indicating the leading of the panes. These were lent by Mrs. George Madison Millard, as were a large group of studies from the nude by Burne-Jones, exquisite drawing, wanting only a certain strength to make them great.

For really great drawing one turns to the 10 volumes of facsimiles of Italian drawings in the Uffizzi, also lent by Mrs. Millard. Mantegna's "Judith" — *there* is great drawing. Something about the nature of true fresco demanded that painters be great draftsmen. From the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Torrance Welch came a series of drawings by Renaissance and seventeenth century Italians. Even when the great conceptions had gone, the Roman and Bolognese draftsmen preserved real understanding of style.

* * *

From Mr. Gustave Gilbert's collection were drawnings by Benjamin Constant, Cazin and other French artists. From Mr. Jules Kievits came a swift self-portrait by Joseph Israels. Then, with one of those swift notations of moving form with which Rodin sought to imprison fleeting plastic relationships, we were catapulted into twentieth century Los Angeles.

Styles now are legion. There is no governing "style." We have draftsmen, however, like Mr. Ross Dickinson, in his "Genesis," Mr. Knud Merrild, with his intriguing "Bride" (seen both in profile and full face) or Mr. Fletcher Martin, who mean every stroke they put down, who design as they draw. We have forthright personal draftsmen like Mr. Lee Blair, whose "Boy with Cat" is a triumphantly free essay with the pen, or Miss Dorothea Cooke, who gives us in "After Dinner Concert" compellingly truthful character-study welded into good design.

What could be more surprising than meeting so sensitive a portrait study as Mr. Arthur W. Palmer's "An Old Man," done in 1934?—with all the quiet feeling for delicacy and character of 50 years ago. There were sterling drawings by Mr. Maynard Dixon and Mr. Armin Hansen of horses and ships. The swiftness of modern feeling was cleverly compared with an earlier solidity by hanging a study of an old man by Mr. Nicolai Fechin above one by Guido Reni. Mr. Andrew Aldrin portrayed a girl in Florentine line. There was a tiny landscape drawing by Mr. Charles Crocker which had the energy of a Van Gogh.

Mr. Tyrus Wong, Mr. Hideo Date, Mr. F. Tolles Chamberlin and his wife, Katherine Beecher Stetson; Mr. Edouard A. Vysekal, Mr. Everett L. Bryant, Miss Ruth Ives, Miss Margaret Carlson and Mr. Don Eliot (with a remarkably silky drawing of the nude) also distinguished themselves. One could go the gamut of our period's styles, from the rather extravagant Mucha-like style of the 'ninety's seen in Mr. Arthur R. Hurtt's "Niobe," through capable academic studies like Mr. Ferdinand Perret's charcoal of a monk, down to the brilliant, somewhat Frenchy ink drawing of bathers in a swimming hole by Mr. Bob Hallock. And in between these were mediocre imitations of pirates and other costumed models, many of them emanating from Hollywood, and many surprising little portraits and designs of no special importance, but done with care and genuine native ability

The exhibition was selected by Mr. H. Raymond Henry and Mr. Ferdinand Perret.

A. M.

Sleight of Hand

By Harold Hobson

London

MISS GERTRUDE JENNING'S "Family Affairs," at the Ambassadors Theater, is a striking example of how to have your dramatic cake and eat it. The story is unfolded in the fashionably untheatrical technique of the day, so that superficially, in dialogue, mood and presentation, it might be one of Mr. John Van Druten's transcripts of ordinary, middle-class, unsensational existence. But in essence the play is as theatrical—that is, as realistically unlikely—as anything of George R. Sims's. Thus, it satisfies adroitly the contemporary taste for plays that are like life, and at the same time meets the desire for something a little more dramatic.

* * *

A novel about a man as clever as Einstein might still be an exact copy of existence, but a novel in which all the men were as clever as Einstein would not be such a copy, though each of them individually might be well within the bounds of possibility. All the characters in "Family Affairs" are similarly possible, for even when they are caricatures, like Miss Athene Seyler's pottering and untidy Aunt Amy, they are caricatures of something real. The incidents, too, that make up the play are acceptable on the score of likelihood if they are each viewed separately. It is not impossible that a writer of boy's adventure stories should discover, on the eve of marrying one woman, that he is in love with another; nor that a long-lost ne'er-do-well son should return home to blackmail his family, but stay to express contrition; nor that a young girl should indulge in a foolish escapade. What is unlikely, however, is that all these incidents should occur in a single apparently representative family, and that they should all reach a climax on the same evening. It is this timing and juxtaposition of events that makes "Family Affairs," not life, but something more exciting. It is a tribute to the skill of Miss Jennings, of her producer, Miss Auriol Lee, and of her company that these reflections do not present themselves whilst the play is in progress. The attention of the audience is held throughout; and such is the naturalness of the presentation that the whole piece is unquestioningly accepted as something that might happen to anyone at any moment.

* * *

"Family Affairs" is brilliantly acted. Miss Lilian Braithwaite, as Lady Madehurst, who brings the several stories to a happy conclusion, unifies and gives artistic verity to the whole play. Her humor is gentle, and absolutely masterly in touch, whilst her pathos, always keeping well away from the edge of sentimentality, is exceptionally moving, especially in the eloquent gesture of the hands with which she betrays her recognition of her suddenly restored son in the last act. On the purely comic side of the piece is the excellent Mr. Archibald Batty, who is particularly irresistible when explaining with unction that he is practically ruined, since, when he has met all his obligations, he cannot count on a penny more than £5000 a year. The moderation and scrupulous integrity of that "practically" can never be sufficiently admired. Mr. Gyles Isham, as Sydney the ne'er-do-well, manages the transition from drunken blustering to honest—and, we are thankful to say, undemonstrative — repentance with considerable skill. Mr. Jack Livesey plays the novelist with an assured ease that enables him to pay full attention to the requirements of the audience in the way of acting, and at the same time to keep a watchful eye on Lady Madehurst's door, which shows an obstinate dislike to remaining shut.

Ambassadors Theater—Sydney W. Carroll presents **Family Affairs**, a comedy by Gertrude Jennings. Directed by Auriol Lee. Produced Aug. 22, 1934.

Courtesy of Grand Central Art Galleries, New York to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Evening Flight," From a Painting by Nat Little in the Annual Founders Show at the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York. The Exhibition Continues Until October.

Movietones

By Margaret Lloyd

Studies in Canadian Cinema (1)

MOVIES had been forgotten in the few breathless hours it takes to dip in and out of the air pockets that hover over the Green Mountains and buzz more calmly over the flat farm country that unites Burlington with Montreal. They were to be forgotten for two whole months, with Canada looming, a vast pink space on a map, empty of movies, theaters or concert halls, but full of black dots that were to become cities, and wriggly lines and apexed triangles that were to come alive as rivers and mountains at my approach.

Before the Montreal airport had quite melted into the mists of the past, there were the identical flamboyant signs I had fled in Boston, glaring with menacing effrontery. They blinked and beckoned with a mocking leer, like so many neglected children, exaggerated as in a night-mare—or a movie—clamoring for recognition.

It was infuriating. Was not this a foreign country? If there must be movies at all, let them be something more exotic than Loretta Young in Something or Other or The Latest Doings of Joe E. Brown. But they weren't. And they were just as profuse and insistent as they had been at home.

* * *

Next day, still attempting the ignoring pose, I was backed into a Cinema de Paris by circumstance. I was really waiting for a char-a-bancs to take me round the city. I had just missed one and the promise of a half-hour wait was developing into a ½ plus 1. My eyes were straining up St. Catherine Street West in search of the enchanting vehicle, with its open-air seats graduated into a climax of height in the rear and its broad, outspreading hoops of metal giving it an inviting carnival appearance. But my back was traveling in contrary motion down St. Catherine East. And willy-nilly it landed me against the red and black façade of a small movie house, with annunciations in French.

There was no escape. And realizing I was in for it, I began to scribble on the back of an envelope for this present use. The current attraction was "L'Epervier," "un film de la cie cinematographie Canadienne," from which I gathered that a Canadian company was operating in France for Canadian distribution Yes, that was right, I learned in conversation with the bright little French-Canadian girl in the box office, corroborated by the severe-looking usher in the doorway. He had as little English as I had French, but fearing the avalanche of reply that invariably tumbles about unaccustomed ears, I refrained from trying out my little French short subjects and French news reels were also shown here, I pieced out from broken English, and there were more French theaters in the East End (where "Les Misérables" ran for three months at the St. Denis Theater), and wouldn't I come in while waiting? I had scarcely got seated and recognized an old acquaintance from the French screen—M. Boyer, I think it was—when the austerely friendly usher announced the char-à-bancs arrival. And I determinedly turned my heel on movies once again.

* * *

Later I learned that the French film is the limit of foreign language picture interest in Montreal—and that of course is foreign to only about one-third of the population. A big foreign film like "The Road to Life" or "Mädchen in Uniform" is shown as a special theatrical enterprise, or there may be one or two of the major British pictures. But for the most part the movie fare is Hollywood straight.

"What about Canadian pictures?" I began to reflect, for the movies hadn't been routed out of my vacation conscience after all. "Surely with the glorious scenic background and the separate entity as a people, there must be some consideration of the development of a national cinema here." (An idea not wholly new to me, since I had lived in Canada and become interested in various art-expressions of Canadian life before.)

With the aid of Mr. J. Murray Gibbon, whose benefactions extend far beyond the publicity department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, I found the nucleus of my dream in the Associated Screen News, Ltd., whose offices are in Montreal West.

The Associated Screen News, Ltd., are photographers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. (It said so in a framed document in the outer office.) They make Canadian short subjects and news reels, mainly for distribution in the British Empire, though occasionally one strays into the United States.

It is a pity that practical matters like customs duties make the cost of importing them to the United States, if not prohibitive, at least too extravagant for the average exhibitor to risk, thus preventing their wider circulation in a country that should leap with responsiveness to them. For, judging from the two examples that were screened for me, the Canadian Cameo series would be a decided addition to the American movie program and could well supplant many of the inane comics that are too often given place there.

Two New Plays by W. B. Yeats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

MR. W. B. YEATS is, first of all, a poet, and when he turns his attention to the theater he is happiest and most convincing as an adaptor rather than as a dramatist. Of ready-made material, whether it comes to his hand in legend or other form, Mr. Yeats has invariably made plays which seldom fail to stand up on the stage. This has been exemplified over and over again by his many contributions to the theater which have been founded on ancient legend and obscure tale. He has also proved, through his adaptations of two of Sophocles's plays, that Greek classic drama has it place today in theaters of the little or intimate kind, while he has, furthermore, given some gems to the ballet in his several plays for dancers.

When, however, it comes to creative plays, Mr. Yeats, poet, transcends Mr. Yeats, dramatist, and his efforts at original drama leave us, at least in recent years, not a little mystified and considerably unsatisfied. The distinguished Irishman is unquestionably full of ideas which contain the dramatic germ, but he appears to be unable to develop these ideas dramatically. His openings are excellent. His expositions fill one with expectations which are never fulfilled. He has no sooner laid his foundations for what suggests forceful drama to follow than his poet's instincts take complete command over his dramatic sense. He knows his objective, but he scorns approach; and neglecting development, he rushes to his climax This method is clearly demonstrated in "Resurrection," one of two new Yeats plays staged at the Abbey Theater.

* * *

The scene of this play, which reflects Greek influence in many ways, is laid in the anteroom of a house near Jerusalem on the first Easter Day. The Eleven Apostles are assembled in an inner room. A Hebrew and a Greek, both followers of Jesus, discuss the great tragedy. The Hebrew says that Jesus has not proved to be the Messiah, for the Messiah could not die. The Greek believes that Jesus was a phantom.

A Syrian brings news that Jesus has risen from the tomb. He wishes to convey the news to the Apostles but the others, skeptical, bar the way. Into their midst, through the wall, comes Jesus, still clad in his grave clothes. The Hebrew staggers back afraid. The Syrian looks on in awe but believing. The Greek, still skeptical, must needs touch the Figure and finds "a heart beating in a phantom." The Figure goes to the inner room and the watching three describe the various reactions as they see them. Their own reactions are varied; and predictions, which subsequent history prove to have been false, are made.

It is difficult to discover the motive of the dramatist in this play unless it be that he is speculating on the reactions of some of the lay followers of the Savior during the days which succeeded the tragedy of Calvary. On the other hand, it is possible that he may have set out to comment on the misunderstandings which obtained of Jesus's purpose. The intention is thus wrapped in obscurity. But, in any case, is there anything gained by the writing of such a play? The poetic prose is, of course, in Mr. Yeats's best vein, and it made the play interesting. It was, however, a questionable experiment to bring the figure of Jesus on the stage, clad in robes which almost suggested grotesqueness.

* * *

This play was followed by "The King of the Great Clock Tower" and in this again Mr. Yeats rushed his fences in order to reach his goal, which was to give the chief character, silent throughout, the stage as a dancer. The Queen has come to court as a stranger. The King, fascinated, marries her. A woman who has written poems about this beautiful and mysterious woman without ever having seen her. He prophesies that the Queen will dance for him and that as the great clock strikes midnight she will kiss him and he will sing. The King has the stranger's head struck off and placed on a table The Queen seizes the head, dances and finally, as the clock strikes, kisses the lips which at once begin to sing.

Again, we have fine language in a poet's style but nought else except the charming grace of the dance evolved by Miss Ninette De Valois, head of the Abbey School of Ballet. In a note on the program, Mr. Yeats says that he has used the symbol used by Wilde in "Salome." In an Irish legend, he had found the idea of a slain lover's head singing to his mistress. The play is the combination of song and dance. It is all very vague and illusive but, if it does not thrill, this new addition to the author's plays for dancers is an interesting little Incident de Ballet. The two plays were preceded by a revival of Mr. Lennox Robinson's "Church Street," which again proved to be one of the most interesting plays ever staged at the Abbey.

J. J. H.

Resurrection and **The King of the Great Clock Tower**, both by W. B. Yeats. Music by Arthur Duff. Staged for the first time at the Abbey Theater, Dublin, on July 23, 1934. Produced by Lennox Robinson.

Two New British Films

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Princess Charming" and "Evergreen," new Gaumont-British pictures, are both adapted from musical comedies which had some success in their day. But in the screened "Evergreen" the fantastic yarn about the "evergreen" actress is treated solemnly and portentously Yet the director, having decided to rely entirely on the story as a reflection of ordinary existence, from time to time throws aside all the responsibilities that intelligent story-telling entails. The same defects spoil "Princess Charming."

Melodrama

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Queer Cargo," by Mr. Noel Langley, belongs to the category of melodrama. It cares not a rap for careful and consistent delineation of character. There is, for example, Vibart (Mr. Franklin Dyall), the gentlemanly pirate, and Denis Duval of the China Seas. Vibart is in the curious situation of having, at one time or another, had his life either saved or attempted by all the other chief male members of the cast, and when he boards a small boat sailing for Singapore with the intention of stealing the five blue pearls which are its principal cargo, he is in a somewhat delicate position. After providing an evening of torment for the man who had tried to kill him several years earlier, Vibart is nearly caught by an officer of the British navy who comes on board to examine passports, but, oddly enough, everybody unites to tell lies in order to save him.

In an access of gratitude, and with every sign of old-world courtesy, Vibart returns the pearls to their proper owner, and then departs to his own ship. Whereupon it is revealed that, by a sleight-of-hand trick, he has taken the pearls with him. This, of course, is clean against the conception that the rest of the play has given of Vibart's character, and the sole reason for the introduction of the incident is to provide an unexpected, but irrational, climax.

Although the persons of the drama are merely puppets, "Queer Cargo" is an exciting play with few slack moments, and it is forthrightly acted. Mr. Barrie Livesey, as the headstrong, obstinate, and quick-tempered skipper of the ship, stands no nonsense from those who like acting to be restrained and naturalistic His task is to make the welkin ring and ring it he does. Mr. Barry Sinclair dithers most convincingly, and with plenty of variety, as Vibart's enemy, Mr. Robert Hale is funny, but not too funny, as he might easily have been, as the parson mixed up with this strange crew, and Mr. Dyall does as much as anyone could for Vibart.

H. H.

Piccadilly Theater—**Queer Cargo**, by Noel Langley.

'Colonel Wotherspoon'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Archie Kellock, a young Scotsman tied to his mother's apron strings, and engaged to a graduate of St. Andrews who writes for Time and Tide, feels that he must do something big to justify his courtship of so resplendent a being. He therefore writes a novel. His mother thinks it a great work, and so does the general public, and he agrees heartily with both, but his fiancée nearly gives him up when asked to read it herself. Things begin to look rather black for the now very bumptious young man, but happily his second novel is a complete failure, and so all ends well.

The sentimental bits of the play are not done with a very sure hand: the American literary agent, with her high-falutin talk of the "noble melodies of Brahms, Beethoven and Gershwin" is a caricature which is not always amusing, and everybody unites with a shattering unanimity to be harsh and unjust to Archie's mother. Being Miss Jean Cadell, however, Archie's mother is well able to take care of herself. She is responsible for the most amusing moments in the play. She is at her best, perhaps, when she listens to Archie reading out a romantic section from his novel. Her apprehensive smile, bravely hoping for the best, becomes feebler and feebler as Archie goes relentlessly on. Archie, too, is good company, and is well and ingenuously played by Mr. Barrie K Barnes.

Arts Theater—**Colonel Wotherspoon**, by James Bridie. Directed by H. K. Ayliff. Produced June 24, 1934.

San Francisco Music Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

THE San Francisco Municipal Chorus celebrated its tenth anniversary, Aug. 28, with a performance of Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" under the baton of its director, Dr. Hans Leschke.

The San Francisco choral group has played an active part in the city's musical life for the past decade and has grown into a well-disciplined body of singers under the skilled direction of Dr. Leschke. It has cooperated frequently with the San Francisco Symphony in the presentation of famed choral works. For such was its purpose.

The chorus was founded through the influence of Mr. Alfred Hertz, who desired to produce choral-symphony programs during his régime as conductor of the San Francisco Symphony. Mr. J. Emmett Hayden succeeded in making his colleagues on the board of supervisors as music-minded as he himself, and the necessary legal steps were taken. At the suggestion of Mr. Hertz, Dr. Leschke was secured for the director, and he has proved the right man in the right place.

* * *

As in most mixed choral groups, the women's section is superior to the men's. During his first year Dr. Leschke was so anxious to find good male singers that he went to the Presidio and the presiding general called out the U. S. Army for voice tests.

Today the chorus, numbering 250, sings with excellent tone quality, surety and clarity of phrase and diction. Its recent performance of the "Missa Solemnis" revealed more than a modicum of artistry.

The solo quartet consisted of Miss Lorna Lachmond, Miss Eva Gruninger, Mr. Raymond Marlowe and Mr. Oliver Jones, who battled the bad acoustics of the enormous Municipal Auditorium with reasonable success.

The San Francisco Summer Symphony Orchestra coöperated in helpful fashion, although it overbalanced the singers more than once. An especially fine bit of work was done by Mr. Naoum Blinder, concertmaster, in the violin solo of the Sanctus. Uda Waldrop, municipal organist, coöperated at the organ bench.

The performance was given under the joint auspices of the Summer Symphony Association and the Art Commission of the Board of Supervisors.

* * *

The San Mateo Philharmonic Society concluded a successful summer symphony season in Hillsborough's Woodland Theater in mid-August, with Mr. José Iturbi conducting the San Francisco Symphony for a second time.

On this occasion Mr. Iturbi found the orchestra much more tractable than his first concert a fortnight earlier. He gave highly individual interpretations of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and the "Egmont" Overture, which scarcely met with the favor of those versed in Beethoven traditions.

His reading of Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun" was delightfully impressionistic, and Granados and De Falla excerpts met with popular success. But Iturbi, the conductor, in no way rivalled Iturbi the pianist or Iturbi the musician.

* * *

The San Francisco Symphony Orchestra will have a new concertmaster next season, succeeding Mr. Naoum Blinder. No definite choice has yet been made.

Dates and casts have been announced for the forthcoming opera season, and advance sales indicate the popularity of novelties. The four operas new to the repertoire of the San Francisco Opera Company are in greatest demand by those seeking single admissions, "La Rondine" and "The Bartered Bride" lead the ticket sale, with "Otello" and "Lakmé" close behind.

Mr. Alfred Hertz will conduct the German operas. Mr. Wilfred Pelletier and Mr. Gaetano Merola will direct the French and Italian items.

M. M. F.

Heroine Led Captive

London

MISS LAURA LA PLANTE, appearing in "Admirals All," by Mr. Ian Hay and Mr. Stephen King-Hall at the Shaftesbury, makes the character of Gloria Gunn, film star, seem very important, indeed, to be able to get her company to send her to China to absorb atmosphere, when she wants to make a Chinese picture. Important as she is, however, Miss La Plante easily convinces us of the folly of the supposition that the bigger the Gunn the greater the bore. Gloria is unable to decide on a leading man for her film. So the most promising candidate for this honor, one Duke Hayho by name, dresses himself up as Silver Dragon, the notorious bandit, and captures her, her friends and the admiral (Mr. Clive Currie). Thus, he gets the job, whilst a cheerful little sub-plot outlines the courtship of Stephen Langham, the Officer of the Watch. Such is the harmless anecdote which the play's accomplished authors have to tell.

"She Shall Have Music," given at the Saville Theater, is a musical comedy constructed along traditional lines. Indeed, it is, in an age that delights in breaking traditions, so conventional as to be unusual. There are the handsome young couple, who are parted at the end of the first act, and reunited at the end of the second; the irrepressible comedian (Mr. Reginal Purdell) and the vacuous comedian (Mr. Kenneth Kove); the sugary theme-song; the uncomplicated dances, well enough done by Mr. Fred Conyngham, who would do them still better if he were not a trifle self-conscious; and the customary chorus. It is altogether an entertainment which, if it does not raise the audience to the peaks of rapture, is seldom less than pleasantly diverting.

Shaftesbury Theater—"Admirals All," an amphibious adventure, in three acts, by Ian Hay and Stephen King-Hall. Directed by Frank Cellier.

Saville Theater — "She Shall Have Music," a musical play, by Frank Eyton. Music by Christopher Fry and Monte Crick. Lyrics by Ronald Frankau and Christopher Fry. Directed by Herbert Bryan.

The Savoyards in New York

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

LONG have been the years since New York has seen Gilbert and Sullivan without clowning. The rapturous greeting given to "The Gondoliers," the opening opera of the D'Oyly Carte Company's season, enforces the assertions of people who have been about and seen things that a large public which has ceased going to the theater is merely in hiding awaiting something worth spending an evening on at the playhouse. This mysterious public is weary of the drama of bad manners, resentful of stupidity and obviousness. Like magic this public appears from nowhere and packs one of the largest theaters in town to watch a performance that has a half-century tradition of verbal and musical wit behind it, a performance that adheres to a standard of light opera that demands of its singers that they shall be able to sing and of its comedians that they shall speak the language of intelligence and good breeding, so that every syllable shall come to the spectators' ears with crisp clarity and good expression.

Many American cities saw the Savoyards a few years ago during their tour which did not include New York. Still Broadway waited, hoping that there would be no disillusionment. There is none. Tradition has not dried up in routine. Before the rise of the curtain the orchestra begins its song under Mr. Isidore Godfrey's direction; the audience duly listens to an overture that is part of the performance, and the curtain rises to a round of handclapping. Forward the opera goes, with good pace, but unhurried, minus the encores which are so wearing to those who know that enough is as good as a feast. Sparingly repetitions are allowed by Mr. Godfrey, but invariably they are numbers for which the applause is spontaneous and general, and which do not hold up the action at an awkward moment.

In chorus work, nothing like this has been heard in New York since the revivals by the American Singers. The Winthrop Ames revivals were the comeliest of all, but solidity of singing work was subordinated to the friskiness of tone and daintyness of manner that Mr. Ames cast over the whole enterprise. Manner, or rather style, is the distinction of the Savoyards; a style that never takes on stodginess for all its essential, dignified giddiness. Here we have precision without dryness, authority without pomposity, and an unfailing youthfulness.

Enchanting is it to hear Gilbert's tongue-twisting patter come tripping from the tongues of these players. Seldom do they seem to be singers rather than actors. When they are singers chiefly they are likely to be mellifluous, like Mr. Derek Oldham and Mr. John Dean. Only the firm gentleman in the pit prevents the performance from stopping to show off the voice of this tenor or that baritone, or otherwise getting away from the business of the occasion—which is to tell a sustained story with musical accompaniment.

In Mr. Sydney Granville the company has a comedian who gets his effects legitimately, with never a hint of overplaying, and never a suspicion of slighting the smallest value in his part. His complete success should be a lesson to those who think to add something to the author's contribution the while they neglect to serve him in word and action. Your true actor knows that his strength comes from the things set down for him to do. The fact is that many a player is unable to fulfill the plain implications of his part and fobs off the audience with something else that is all his own and has little relation to the task in hand.

Misses Muriel Dickson and Marjorie Eyre are splightly as the Gondoliers' brides, Miss Dorothy Gill has largeness of humor and song as the Duchess of Plaza-Toro, and Mr. Martyn Green keeps the spectators chortling with his capers as the Duke. The concerted numbers are sonorous and bright-colored, and the whole presentation has a prevailing playfulness that keeps the looker-on smiling with the heartiness and full flavor of it all.

Martin Beck Theater—The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company in **The Gondoliers**, opening on Sept. 3 an engagement in Gilbert and Sullivan repertory as performed at the Savoy Theater, London. Scenery and costumes designed by Charles Ricketts

The cast:

The Duke of Plaza-Toro	Martyn Green
Luiz	John Dean
Don Alhambra Del Bolero	Sydney Granville
Marco Palmieri	Derek Oldham
Giuseppe Palmieri	Leslie Rands
Antonio	Richard Walker
Francesco	Robert Wilson
Giorgio	Radley Flynn
Annibale	Frank Steward
The Duchess of Plaza-Toro	Dorothy Gill
Casilda	Eileen Moody
Gianetta	Muriel Dickson
Tessa	Marjorie Eyre
Fiametta	Doreen Denny
Vittoria	Elizabeth Nickell-Lean
Giulia	Margaret O'Brien
Inez	Josephine Curtis

'One Night of Love'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Columbia has extended itself in making "One Night of Love," with Miss Grace Moore in the part of a girl who aspires to be an opera prima donna and Mr. Tullio Carminati as the singing teacher who urges her on to surmount mediocrity. The title of the picture need not be considered, as it has no relation to the film. To sustain the story suspense, singer and teacher agree that there shall be no romantic interludes. The plot progresses through a series of misunderstandings centering about a former pupil of the teacher, for the anti-romantic pact does not work. Interest resides less in the mechanical story than in the persuasive and humorous incidents in the singer's life, centering around the hard routine she must undergo. There are liberal excerpts from "Carmen" and "Madam Butterfly," which are staged with a feeling for opera routine, with Miss Moore taking the solo parts with such good effect that the unusual tribute of general applause from the spectators was heard four times during the film's first showing at Radio City Music Hall on Sept. 6, beginning a two weeks' engagement. Miss Moore adds to her singing accomplishment abilities as an actress in both comic and pathetic scenes. Mr. Tullio Carminati sustains the artistic implications of his part, holding ever to the atmosphere of demand for the best that is in the pupil singer. Miss Mona Barrie and Mr. Lyle Talbot appear in minor rôles, and every personage is kept within the frame of this fable about musicians, as directed by Mr. Victor Schertzinger.

E. C. S.

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ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Avenue—Cool, spacious rooms; view of The Mother Church park; running water, adapted for students or transients; prices reasonable; garage. S. J. S.

Motion Pictures

The Glamour and the Glory

Thoughts provoked by the first screen showing of "The Scarlet Empress" at the Metropolitan Theater:

What a nice lot of work for extras in this picture.

Wonder why Marlene Dietrich holds her mouth as wide open as her eyes, to denote girlish innocence? It isn't becoming.

She is beautiful—in a way. But that long drawn close-up is a mistake.

I like the stillness in her voice.

But why does she always run about? Young girls do walk sometimes.

Did they really have all those gargoyles in the Imperial Palace in Catherine's time? How uncomfortable.

They are using them symbolically. See how the mother-and-child one watches over the birth of Catherine's son.

And there is Grand Duke John Davis Lodge standing right beside a satyr's head. Mr. Lodge is a more creditable actor than I had supposed. He looks very handsome and masterful.

I don't think Louise Dresser talks much like a Dowager Empress of all the Russias.

Of course Josef von Sternberg would be the director.

No wonder the Russian people think they are better off nowadays. They are.

Wish Sam Jaffe wouldn't wear that persistent eerie leer. Quite a different Peter from Douglas Fairbanks, Junior's.

And quite a different Catherine from Elizabeth Bergner's.

Funny. Both pictures end with the demise of Peter. Catherine was only beginning then.

Always flirting behind a bit of lace. Looks silly.

Oh well, it's only Marlene Dietrich, anyway. Bet Catherine was a lot plumper, a lot slier, and a much better actress.

Yes, very ornate and pageant-ish. Must be an expensive production.

Wasn't Marlene's little girl cute in the early scenes?

Lightly Linked

"Chained" is the inept title of the story especially designed by Mr. Edgar Selwyn for those jolly playfellows of the screen, Miss Joan Crawford and Mr. Clark Gable, now playing at Loew's State Theater. The chain that binds Diane Lovering (Miss Crawford) to Richard Field (Mr. Otto Kruger) is made of daisies. Lightly linked and loosely hanging, it is easily broken when Mike Bradley (Mr. Gable) asserts his authoritative masculinity.

Miss Crawford and Mr. Gable are a frolicsome pair, with their gay persiflage and display of athletic prowess in a ship's swimming pool or on horseback, or at least in horsy attire. It is fun to watch them on shipboard, bound for Buenos Aires (an alluring idea, anyway). But when Diane starts putting organ stops in her voice and begins to look mournful, her emotions glimmer with the glycerine sheen of her tears. No woman with a heartache takes time to do her hair a new way for each appearance, nor to get fitted to such spectacular gowns. Mike Bradley looks too well pleased with Mike Bradley to get much upset over such an exterior circumstance as love. Mr. Stuart Erwin in the nondescript part of Johnnie Smith, Mike's devoted pal, contributes most to the picture. And Mr. Kruger's sincerity conveys a touch of reality to the self-sacrificing husband.

Mr. Clarence Brown has done his best as director, giving color and vitality to the transportation scenes, all dressed up in Hollywood's best photography.

This film is certified with the so-called "purity seal," but the stamp of genuineness has been omitted.

Tourist Third

Tourist third is the highest rating that can be given the quality of entertainment now proffered at the RKO Keith-Boston Theater. A less kindly critic might place it in third class straight, or even shirt-sleeve steerage.

For with the return of vaudeville comes the descent of film fare and an audience that receives with gusto the farce, burlesque and what-not generously fed it from an all-too-common bowl.

"King Kelly of the U. S. A." places Mr. Ferdinand Gottschalk in a spotlight that is less complimentary to him than the character rôles he usually manipulates with such savoir faire. It is a clumsy burlesque on radio crooners, publicity and affairs of misgovernment (carried on in a mythical kingdom) and may be summarily dismissed with the single word "cheap."

Mr. Ranny Weeks with his Greater Boston Orchestra is the feature of the stage revue. Michael, the authority in these matters (for did he not hear Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians three times every day for a week?), avers that Ranny is just another orchestra leader. Mr. Fred Lightner's name is also spelled in big type, but in the hurly-burly of vaudeville, the personality fails to shine through. The tumblers are best. There is something admirable in their skill and courage. M. L.

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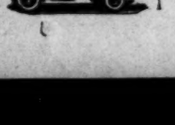
ORANGE AVE. AT LIVINGSTON

Orlando Steam Laundry
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
W. Concord near Orange Avenue
PHONE 3174



FLORIDA

SARASOTA

2269—Phones—7188
Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A complete cleaning service.

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL PHONE 6165

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
Our dry cold storage means safety for your winter garments. Cost? Only 3% of your own valuation.
TAMPA, FLORIDA

MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.
Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast.

Tampa Stock Farms Dairy
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

HOME
ECONOMY QUALITY SERVICE
SUPPLY STORES

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
Made in One Quality Only.
Phone M-1254

Princess Boot Shop
814 FRANKLIN ST., TAMPA, FLA.
Tampa's Leading Shoe Store
Sizes 3 to 9 WIDTHS AAAA to C

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY ONIE AVEI LHE HATS

Wolf Brothers, Inc.
Everything to Wear for
MEN *and* BOYS
808 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS

B. Marion Reed *Marion R. Cary*
Marion Flower Shop
Phone 2834
914 TAMPA STREET TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

OFFICE SUPPLIES LITHOGRAPHING PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES: 8 PRYOR STREET

Lew Adler Says:
Pardon my enthusiasms but . . . you will also be enthused when you view our new fall styles.
LEW ADLER
113 PEACHTREE STREET

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Golden Eagle
COAL
Long Burning - Non-Clinkering
Lowest Prices Now in Effect
STEARNS COAL CO. Inc.
Wa 6400 ATLANTA

LUX for Silks and woolens, Dish washing, Family washing, Shampooing, Floors and rugs, Bags and carpets
Sold by
PIGGLY WIGGLY

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
WE DELIVER CALL RE 7931
Manry's Cascade Florist
1169 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

MACON

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING—DYEING

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
JEWELERS and SILVERSMITHS
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

STEWART OIL COMPANY
Gasoline—Oil—Storage
General Tires
Third and Mulberry Streets Phone 4116

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal and Ice Co.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Reliance Engineering Company, Inc.
C. W. Christian—E. H. Brandt Jr.
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Specialists in Modernization and Reconditioning
P. O. Box 292 Tel. Dial 2-0533

Louis G. Ratcliffe
FLOWERS
431 South Tryon Street

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Famous for Delicious Food Since 1911!
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN ST. READING, PA

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

ENGLAND — Cultured lady with charming home, near Windsor, would welcome 2 or 3 girls from overseas wishing to learn English; opportunities for social life under happy and harmonious conditions; terms, 5 gns. weekly. Hon. Mrs. LASCELLES, Morcote East, Slough, Bucks.

ROOMS TO LET

ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND — For rent, Te Huur Op vry BovenHuis ongem: Ziten Slaapkamer en Zitslaapkamer Metgebruik van Keuken, Billyke Condities. Adres: Roderyschestraat 28A

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland. Bahnhofplatz 2.
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17 Telf. Godth. 8149
Good Quality. Moderate Prices.

FRANCE

PARIS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, tel. Anjou 20-67, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
66 Faubourg St. Honore
Look for display advertising for France in the news section.

KINDAL
SWEDISH CUTLERY

33, AVENUE DE L'OPERA
Razors, Safety Razors, Knives, Scissors, Manicure Sets, Table Cutlery

GACHET
10 rue du 29 Ju

GERMANY

BERLIN

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute
Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanienallé 56 Ecke Fehrbelliner-str. Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzim. jed. Holzart Küchen in Prachtfarben, Polstermöbel, Möbelstoffe neuester Muster. Mässige Preise Zurückgen. Zim. billigst. 30 Jähr. Bestehen
Viele Anerkenn *Furniture Dealers*

BUTCHERS
Excellent Meat and Sausage
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischmermeister
Bln. N Müllerstr. 63 Tel. D 6 Wedding 0781
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

Fashion House
DRESSES, COATS, RAINCOATS
Exclusive Models — Low Prices
JOH. VERMEERSTRAAT 42 Tel. 27248

FRUITHANDEL
(FRUIT TRADE)
C. H. Heerding & Zoon N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

Bestel Uw
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
bij
J. CASPARIS van der Laag
(GROCERY)
OVERTOOM 71 TEL. 81936
Bezorging p. Auto door de geh. Stad.
Postpaketten franco Nederland.

DRUKKERIJ
(Printer)
M. J. PORTIELJE
General Advertising Office
All Printing
249 SPUISTRAAT Phone 43650

Kunsthandel "Modern"
(ARTSHOP)
Encadrementen
Uitgebreide sorteering artistieke, Metaalwerken, Plateel en kunstvoorwerpen. Klein snuisterijen, billijke prijzen.
WILLEMSPARKWEG 217

MACHINALE SCHOENMAKERIJ
(Shoe-Maker)
A. CONRAD
Heeren Zoolen en Hakken.....F.1.50
Dames Zoolen en Hakken.....F.1.10
Gelijmd of genaaid 40 cts. duurder
Alexander Boerstraat 31. Tel. 90865

"DE PAAUW"
(Stationery)
Kantoor-, Schrijf -en Teekenbehoeften. Boekhandel - Leesbibliotheek
Stadionweg 139, Z. Telf. 90091

F. A. RINK
(Plumber)
Lood-, Zink -en Sanitaire Werken. Aanleggen van Gas -en Waterleiding. Monsterkamers Albert Cuypstraat 40/42. Tel. 28004

ROTTERDAM

Draper and Haberdasher
Miss K. Roest
W. v. Zuylenstraat 1, Z. W.
Speciality in Stockings, Gloves, Socks.
Well-known address for underclothing.
FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.
Household linen. Different qualities—different prices.
Agent for The Hague and environs:
Mrs. Peeters, 35 Verhuststraat, den Haag.

THE HAGUE

Handschoenen - Gloves
HEERENDASSEN - ZAKDOEKEN
SJAWLS
GEZ. COELAND
TEL 112743 PLAATS 8a.

Coöp. Society "Eigen Hulp" u.a.
Prinsestraat 11 's-Gravenhage
Tel. 112174 (5 lijnen)
Het oudste en beste adres voor
LEVENSMIDDELEN
PROVISIONS

Parfumerie - Kruller-Pel
Large Assortment of Perfumes, etc.
Tel. 554505. Fred. Hendriklaan 258

C. J. COELAND
BROKER
Effecten - Coupons - Administraties
Assuranties - Safe deposit
Anna Paulownastraat 3 Tel. 337284

"ANITA"
Directie Mevrouw Poppink
Dameskleeding und Hoeden—Modes
Fred: Hendriklaan 142 Tel. 555195
COUNTRY HOUSES AT VOORSCHOTEN
For Rent or to Buy. Inf:
Baarslag's Building Trade
Pahudstraat 15-17 Tel. 773435 The Hague

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

BLOEMENMAGAZYN
Flowershop
L. BEKKER
Groot Hertoginnelaan 113
Hoek Valeriusstraat
Tel. 331126 Post Giro 48511

P. SIPKES
ARCHITECT
Timmer - Metsel - Zink - Lood
Sanitair. Schilderwerk.
Onderhoudswerken.
Kantoor. Werkplaats. Tuinfluiterlaan 11
Tel. 338891

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids-Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen v. Weede van Dijkveldstr: 71 Tel. 75a
Tel. 554030 Giro 22578

G. VAN TOL
TEACHER, NIGHTSCHOOL FOR SHOEMAKERS
MAATSCHOENEN-REPARATIES
Het werk wordt gehaald and gebracht
A. van Buerenstraat 81. Tel. 772361

PH. SPECHT GRYP
...ESTRAAT 66 The Hague
Phone 113920 Post-giro No. 172440
ALL INSURANCE Life Insurance
Information Without Charge

CONTWERKERY "DUINOORD"
SANDIG - LÜDGEN
Furs—Pelteryen
Remodelling—Moderniseeren
27 Laan v. Meerdervoort. Tel. 335231
COURT JEWELLERS
HOF- JUWELIERS
FIRMA ZEEMAN & SIMONS
Plein 9a Tel. 114144 The Hague

Upholstery—Furnishing
BEHANGERY—STOFFEERDERY
A. BYLAND Tel. 332323
2 de van Blankenburgstraat 120

WASSENAAR

WASSENAAR near The Hague
Klein Hoefyzerlaan 1 Tel 716910
HOME FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
DE LEEUWERIK
Central heating, running cold and hot water. If desired, skilled nursing available.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia. C. - Bandoeng
All kinds of Underwear
Bed and Table Linen—
Towels. Bath goods.
Mosquito Nets.
Very moderate prices.

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisörsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments—there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings—there is the Precioaa department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles.
PUB
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78, Stockholm

If you are to buy pearls, jewelry, gold, silver and plate, don't omit to call at my shop. Refer to this paper and you will get the best possible at the best price.
H. MOBERG
JEWELLER
Västerlånggatan 73
Mobergs Guldsmeds. A. B.
Kungsholmsgatan 18

Lagerson's SHOE STORE
Established in 1874
Kungsgatan 4 Norrtullsgatan 17
Stockholm

BRUNKEBERGS MAGASINET
allt i
damtyger
MATERIALS

Gamla Finska Linnemagasinet
Highest qualities of Linen Goods from Finnish and Swedish Mills.
Drottningatan 38. Tel. 218558

Carpets-Curtains-Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan
5

"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblom's
NORRMALMSTORG

Consul Sven M. Lagerberg
(Law Office for Overseas Swedes)
5 Johannesplan, Stockholm Tel. 20.12.25
Commissions, Inheritance Cases, etc.

BOOKS—MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

CHAPELLERIE
(HATTERS)
FALKNER & CIE
Founded 1825
Gerbergasse 63, Basel, Falkenerstrasse 40

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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BOLLWERK 15. 3-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

A. Ruof
BIJOUTERIE—ORFÈVRERIE
JOAILLERIE—
JEWELLERY
BERN
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 7
TELEPHONE 24.986

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
ADOLF LOBSIGER-MATHYS
31 SPITALGASSE 31
TEL 23 454

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

MISS BIGLER
Teaches English
CONVERSATION — GRAMMAR
PHONETICS
Obere Dufourstrasse 23 Tel. 35.352

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

La mode
ALICE HAFNER-BUBECK
Monbijoustrasse 37 Tel. 34.692

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
Kramgasse 19 Tel. 27.516

All Sorts of BOOKS
Obtainable From
A. FRANCKE
Bubenbergplatz 6

BERNE
(Continued)

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

STATIONERY SHOP
J. Morgenthaler
Neuengasse 43
FOUNTAIN PENS—SOUVENIRS
Post Cards of Christian Science Church

Bernheim Berne
4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

Photo House
AESCHBACHER
KODAKS—ZEISS
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 4
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4

REFORMHAUS RUPRECHT
THEATERPLATZ 9 Tel. 36.523
First Class Grocery Store

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
ELECTRIC REQUISITES
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

SALON DE COIFFURE
for ladies and gentlemen
PERFUMERY
Chs. Grimm-Amthausgasse 3

GROCERY SHOP
MORITZ ABEREGG
Schauplatzgasse 35
Dessert Fruit
Lindt & Sprüngli - Peter-Cailler-Kohler Chocolates

BEST COAL
WOOD, BRIQUETTES, COKE
A. RIS-EGGER
Kohlenhandels A. G., Marktgasse 40
TEL. 21.455 and 41.061

Speciality Shop
for Rubber Goods
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.946
REPAIRS

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
Marktgasse 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

You will find all
Perfumery and Toilet
articles at
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

STATIONERY, OFFICE SUPPLIES
FOUNTAIN PENS AND PENCILS
you will find at moderate prices at
Max Hungerbühler's
STATIONERY SHOP

BUTCHERS
Metzgerei Charcuterie
FR. JOSS
GREYERZSTRASSE 54

KÄSERMANN
Kolonialwaren
Grocery
Aegertenstrasse 49 Tel. 23.539

Plasterer
and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Wabernstrasse 16 Tel. 31.521

Vegetarisches Restaurant
RYFFLIHOF
Neuengasse 30. *First Floor*

BIEL

Tschäppät
AU MÉNAGE PRATIQUE
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

Miss F. M. Bigler
Salon de Coiffure
Nidaugasse 28

EPICERIE
E. PLUSS - STETTLER
Unterer Quai 43
WERNLI BISCUITS

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
HENRI ANGERER
Rue de la Monnaie 1
FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT
Tel. 45.779

Leçons de
PIANO SOLFEGE & HARMONIE
MME. GOY-WICKY
Rue du Conseil Général 11. Tel. 42.883

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY — SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES
GROCERY STORE
FRUIT and VEGETABLES
LOUIS PETIT
42 RUE DE ST. JEAN
Orders delivered Telephone 36.990

GENEVA
(Continued)

W. BERTRAND
PRACTICIEN
RUE DU RHÔNE 99

LAUSANNE

ARTISTIC HAND-WEAVING
STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MMES. FERRARI & THIEBAUD
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23438

AUX BONNES MONTRES
G. Benoit-Chatelain
Rue St. Francois 14, first floor
Tel. 22.077 1er Etage
WATCHMAKER—JEWELLER
REPAIRS

COAL COKE WOOD
GAZOIL (*Mazout*)
LAUSANNE-COMBUSTIBLES
H. Dupertuis
Route de Genève—Gare du Flon
Tel. 22.012

A LA VILLE DE NAPLES
Shirtmaker, Hatter
Everything for Gentlemen.
Madame M. Légeret
9 RUE MAUBOURGET TEL. 26.748

MONTREUX

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

NEUCHATEL

MELLES R. & M. CORNAZ
SALON DE MODES
rue du Seyon 3, 1st Floor. Tel. 1815
Beautiful Selections of Hats

OUVRAGES DE DAMES
Tapisseries
MELLE. ALICE FAVRE
rue du Seyon 2 NEEDLEWORK

BOOKS, STATIONERY
Mme. Sandoz-Mollet
rue du Seyon 2 Tel. 18.04

ZURICH

Buy Watches in Switzerland
They will please you as much as the beauty of the country.
Früh
J. FRÜH
Bleicherweg 23, Zürich 2
WATCHMAKER
Watches and clocks of very best quality. Good service and repairs. Tel. 33.971

RENNWEGTOR

HAUSMARKE
C. Zellweger & Co.
Drapery, Novelties in Woollen, Silk and Cotton
Phone 32624—32626

OTTO JACQUES
GASSMANN
Poststrasse 7. Bahnhofstrasse 24
Zurich.
First Class House for Ladies' and Children's Garments

Book-Binding
BUCHBINDEREI
EINRAHMUNGEN
ALICE RAU, Seilergraben 41
Tel. 26.395

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA-ROOM
Urianiastrasse-Lintheschergasse

Parfumerie Schindler
Zürich 1 Paradeplatz
Perfumes and Toilet Articles of first-class makes.
Everything for Beauty Culture.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's First-Class Hairdresser.

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes
are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstowns Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
(PROP.) Ltd.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 Plein Street Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
POSTUM

133 LONGMARKET STREET
Opposite Fletcher's Cake Department
"VANITY FAYRE"
Ladies' High-Class Hair-dressing Establishment. WE SPECIALISE IN PERMANENT WAVING and guarantee results. Expert attendance by fully qualified assistants. Tel. 2-4219

LEDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and dainty Underwear go to LEDOR, 2nd floor, Remington Buildings 96 St George's St Tel. 2 1253
P. S.—We renovate and remodel Hats and Frocks to look like new at very reasonable prices.

DURBAN

The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service, Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
209 Pine Street Phone Cen. 3055

Kilburn & White
Electrical Engineers
Stock Electric Stoves, Ice Chests and Lamps. Electrical Installation and Repairs Speciality.
857 WEST STREET PHONE 847

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

SOUTH BRITISH
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Fire — Marine — Motor Car
All Classes of Insurance.
South British Building—347 Smith Street
P. O. Box 190 Telephone 314
Agent: Mr. W. A. Burnham

Ansteys
"The Modern Store"
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE—Drapers, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and Shoemen. 380 West St.: telephone 2335.

E. P. & COMMERCIAL PRINTING
COMPANY LIMITED
GENERAL PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, CARD BOXMAKERS, ARTISTS, DESIGNERS
567 SMITH ST., DURBAN
Phones 330 and 3305

BATTERY SERVICE
Fuller
AGENTS
S. R. SMITH & CO.
Car Electrical Repairs
Battery Charging and
52 Aliwal Street
Phone 3236
Tel. Add: Smithbat

Model Steam Laundry
THE QUEENS BRIDGE
P. O. Umgani. Phone DBN. Nth. 180

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS and
GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Road Telephone Cen. 3007

HENWOODS
for All
House, Garden, Dairy, Poultry Requisites
Telephone 3981

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, School Books and Requisites, Juvenile and Toy Books. Phone 127. 341 West Street.

Helen Gardner Salon
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Specialists
EUGENE PERMANENT WAVING
57 Field St. (Next to Stuttafords)
Phone 4404

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

For Quality *For Value*

Blinman's
Everything for
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
A branch of Cleghorn & Harris organisation.
ELOFF and KERK STREETS

Geen & Richards
JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
for
BEDROOM SUITES
OFFICE FURNITURE
CARPETS and RUGS
LINOLEUMS
FURNISHING FABRICS
VI-SPRING MATTRESSES
126 MARKET STREET

RELIABLE
Poplin Shirts
Neat Stripes in
Brown—Blue—Greys
10/6 12/6

Crown-All Hats
Super Quality *Smart Colours*
19/6 27/6

HAMILTONS
c/r Pritchard and Joubert Streets

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
High Class Confectioners
Highest Standard in quality and cleanliness.
Cakes, Pastries, Teas, Lunches and Dinners
37 LOVEDAY ST.
62 KERK ST.
96 PRITCHARD ST.

"Fanny"

ADIE AND CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Latest Styles
Moderate Prices
Corner Jeppe and Joubert Streets

D. WHITTAKER
COAL MERCHANT
Only best coal supplied
Wood, logs or chopped
6 Heiman's Building Von Brandis Street
Phone 4464 P. O. Box 1239

"FIGARO"
Ladies' Hairdressers
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: F. Stolp; G. Van Diggelen and L. Perrow
1st Floor, Hepworth's Buildings
70 Pritchard Street

Greaves for Gifts
JEWELLERS
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

The MISSES HENDRIE
Henwoods Bldgs., Pritchard Street
Johannesburg, S. A
Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc.
Commercial and Business Training

PIETERMARITZBURG

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for all. The World's Best Makes Stocked
235 Longmarket St. (opp. G. P. O.) Ph. 3168

The American Stores
for China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware
140 CHURCH STREET Phone 3813

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR:
EUZOL Floor Polish. Cloudy Ammonia. Salad and Cooking Oil. Sheep Dip. Sheep Marking Oil. Motor Car Polish.
Made in Durban
Manufacturer's Agent:
W. Batting Box 2378. Dbn.

C. E. "SAX" YOUNG
Picture Framer
Art, Stationery and Sports Dealer
289 Church Street Phone 3094

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE

Nordic Sales & Service Station
604-606 ANN STREET VALLEY
Opp. Stewart & Lloyds
C. Pedersen, *Proprietor*
Car & Motor Cycle Repairs
All work guaranteed and charges reasonable
Leading Petrols and Oils stocked.

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
Dean St., Toowong Phone Toowong 90
Edward St., City (near Elizabeth St.) Phone B 7146
Free delivery all suburbs

Ye Printery in Ye Suburbs
RALLINGS & RALLINGS
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
Ipswich Road, Annerley, S. Brisbane

Riverside Dairy
for
Purity and Promptness
H. A. Tomkins Phone 2379
ROSLYN ROAD, BELMONT, GEELONG

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

INCLEY
TELEPHONE C.8866
OF 183 COLLINS ST.
ARE NOW SHOWING ··· THEIR NEW SPORTS SUITS
CARDIGANS & JUMPERS
HIGH GRADE
PERFECT FITTING
WELL TAILORED GOODS
ESTABLISHED 1857

PROTECTION Means Peace and Security!
INSURE with
THE STANDARD
Insurance Co. Ltd.
FIRE Victorian Branch
MARINE and GENERAL 85 William St.
Tel. C. 2001

Good Tailoring
from
GOTAL MOVITZ
CAPITOL HOUSE Suits and Costumes
Swanston Street from £6. 6. 0.
MELBOURNE, F. 2211

BE PROTECTED!
NEW ZEALAND
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
483 Collins St., Melbourne, C. 1. Cent. 9692
FIRE. MARINE. MOTOR CAR. GENERAL
RING MISS JOBSON, AGENT
For particulars of this service
19 Hope St., Spotswood F'ray 949

Expert Hair & Beauty Attention Is Assured Monitor Readers at
Floor 8 Nicholas Bldgs. 37 Swanston Street Melbourne F.2794
PETERSON HAIR SHOPPE

MERLE'S
FOR GIFTS GIFTS GIFTS
HOWEY COURT
234 Collins Street Melbourne
Tel. F4460 Also at Carmel, Calif.

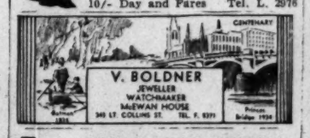
MILLIGAN MOTORS Pty. Ltd.
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS
Petrol, Etc.
Tel. Win. 2777
13 BARKLY ST. ST. KILDA MELBOURNE

CORSETS
Mrs. Lottie Martin
EXPERT
Consultation and Fittings for Every Figure
LINGERIE
Miss D. Williams
WILMAR SALON
294 Lt. Collins St. MELBOURNE
Tel. Central 5218

YOUR HAIR
is so important!
Let Me Help You
Miss Fegent
THE WALDORF, CAPITOL HOUSE
Swanston Street, Melbourne Tel. C. 3061

●YOUR WATCH●
Why not take it to the man who does the job?
McEwan House
343 LITTLE COLLINS ST.
PHONE F 6881
J. LOWY
WATCH REPAIR SPECIALIST

DRESSMAKING
For Exclusive But Inexpensive Dressing
MISS M. CLISSOLD
24 LUMEAH ROAD, CAULFIELD
10/- Day and Fares Tel. L. 2976



MILLINERY
OLIVE STEWARD
147 Glenhuntly Rd., Elsternwick
Tel. L. 1996 *Large Head Fittings*

BEAUREPAIRE
PETROL
Tyre Service Pty. Ltd.
OIL
Opp. Christian Science Church
332 ST. KILDA ROAD and LATROBE ST.

MELBOURNE

MANTON'S
ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE
COATS
FROCKS
KNITWEAR
UNDERWEAR
MANCHESTER
WOOLLENS
SILKS
HOSIERY
GLOVES
LACES
USE OUR LAY-BY
BRING YOUR CASH ORDERS
MANTON'S
MANTON & SONS PTY LTD
240 BOURKE STREET MELBOURNE

CRAIG'S
. . . where the
Quality shop
CRAIG, WILLIAMSON PTY. LTD.
8-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C.1.

THE WATTLE
For Teas, Luncheons and Dinners
Open till 8 P. M. daily and till 2 o'clock on Saturdays
374 Lt. Collins Street
MELBOURNE C1.
Tel. Cent. 5984 (6 lines)
The Wattle may be reserved for Private Functions

A WELCOME AWAITS YOU
CENTENARY VISITORS!
AT
BOND'S Busy Corner
C. 5998 FOR MILLINERY
283 LT. COLLINS ST. MELBOURNE

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY FRENCH SALON
PELTIER
FOR QUALITY FROCKS
Nicholas Bldg : 37 Swanston Street

CAFE
The Wentworth
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
Telephone F5960
COLLINS ST. C1
Opposite Town Hall
for Teas, Dinners and Luncheons
Open every day till midnight and on Sundays till 9:30

Let Us Make Your Lampshades
PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
374 Little Collins St. 5th Floor over "The Wattle"
Tel. F. 6348

TEL. C. 3356
"Ronald's" for Flowers
CENTRAL PTY. LTD.
229 Collins Street, next to Age Office

RICHARDS SHOES
117 Elizabeth St. MELBOURNE (Next McEwans)
CEN. 10381 WE STOCK BEDGGOOD FOOTWEAR

THE AUSTRALIAN WOMAN'S WORLD
6d Monthly at All News Agents
Managed and Edited by a Woman at 358 Collins St., Melb.
TYPISTE and Stenographer
Miss D. L. Isaacs
DUPLICATING
Secretarial Service
Royal Exchange Bldg., 40 Queen St.
CENT. 9136 MELBOURNE

RUTH HOLLICK
All communications to
79 Park St. Moonee Ponds W4
Telephone FU. 6518 VISITING PHOTOGRAPHER

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES Pty Ltd
THRIFT-SERVICE
WASHING BY WEIGHT
Tel. U 9966
26 Howson St Malvern, S. E. 4

OPTICIANS
Glasses Carefully Fitted
WALTER & BOWKER
F. 4498
115 ELIZABETH STREET, "Next McEwans"

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

Centenary Visitors to
MELBOURNE
—Make Yourselves at Home at
Melbourne's Most Popular and Most Accessible DEPARTMENT STORE
Situated "just across the way" from Princes Bridge and Flinders Street Stations—convenient two-way access between Flinders Street and Flinders Lane. Use this short way route right through our store as often as you please. No need to buy anything unless you desire to do so.
BALL & WELCH LTD
Flinders Street to Flinders Lane
MELBOURNE

georgette PTY. LTD.
266 COLLINS ST.
Cen. 6733
40 Castlereagh St. SYDNEY B3063
MODES and ROBES
Special Cash Department

BOOK LOVERS
AUSTRALIAN BOOKS ETC. FOR CENTENARY VISITORS
Book Shop and Library
239 Collins St., Melbourne F.2261

PLANT For NOW FLOWER SEEDS
● SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING ●
GILL & SEARLE
73 Elizabeth Street, Melb. F3645 Pty. Ltd.

MELBOURNE
Elsternwick

GROCER
H. W. HEMSLEY, 408 New St. ELSTERNWICK
Ring X4440 for Efficient Service.
Bon Ami. Postum
Havelock Flour sold here
LUX

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS
GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone: U. W. 9729

PERTH

THE LATTICE
Luncheons—Teas
Iced Drinks—Candies
Newspaper House Perth

SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
22 CLIFFORD AVENUE
Y. U. 2271 9 to 6 daily except Saturday.
Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section.

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
FOR EVERYTHING AT THEIR FAMOUS LOW PRICES

"The Senior Store," Sydney

STUDEBAKER
Distributors for N. S. W.
SNEDDONS MOTORS
LIMITED
258-262 CASTLEREAGH STREET
Service Station PARRAMATTA RD Nr. Missenden Rd CAMPERDOWN
TELEPHONES Office { M 4237 Sales { 2 lines Service L 2781

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD
SHEEHY STREET ...LEBF
Repetition and General Engineering Castings
M -W -1278

SEE NEXT PAGE

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES'

Australia's most modern Department Store — the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.

SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH & MARKET STS.

Max Factor's COSMETICS
Individual Color Harmony
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

W. A. WARD & Co
FAMILY BUTCHERS
252 VICTORIA STREET
KING'S CROSS (Top of William Street)
Telephone F 3030 SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Fresh Rabbits Daily
All kinds of Poultry and Game in season
Established 1880 NO BRANCHES

S. F. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4926

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

CARPET CLEANING
Shampooing, Repairing, General Cleaning
G. C. Singleton & Co.
MELB. F5619 SYD. B3788

Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
The Oldest Jewellery House in Sydney
23 and 25 HUNTER STREET
Our comprehensive stock includes a beautiful collection of Black Opals and other Australian Gems.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LIMITED
Half-Tone and Colour-Plate Specialists
CENTRAL BUILDINGS 49 WILLIAM ST SYDNEY N S W
Telephone F1151 three lines

Telephone: B-2604
JULIE RASBORSEK'S RESTAURANT
GROUND FLOOR, 175 PITT STREET
Between King Street and G. P. O.
British and Continental Cooking
Open From 8:45 a. m. till 8 p. m.

ALBERT MASSEY
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEY
PATENTS, TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS
Telephone: B. W. 6114
Challis House, Martin Place SYDNEY

LUCELLE FELTON
Millinery Salon
161 KING STREET
Between Elizabeth and Castlereagh Sts.
RENOVATIONS A SPECIALTY
Phone M. A. 2442

We Serve to Please — We Please to Serve
MOFFATS PRINTERY
258 GEORGE ST. SYDNEY. TELEPHONE B 4307
QUALITY PRODUCTION

TELEPHONE MA 2597
MADEMOISELLE CLERC
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNER
Robes et Manteaux
St. James Buildings, 107-9 Elizabeth Street SYDNEY

Insure with an Australian Company
THE VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
83 Pitt Street, Sydney

Typing and Duplicating Service
Circulars, Manuscript, Reports, etc.
MISS BETTY FRENCH
Grd. Floor, 28 Martin Place Tel. BW 6268

Multigraphing Typewriting
Addressing, Duplicating
Direct Mail Advertising
MISS TWYFORD
Kembla Building, 9th Floor
Margaret St, Sydney Tel: B-5489

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
of London
Fire and Marine Funds exceed £60,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Street, Sydney

HONEYMAN PRESS
Art and Commercial
PRINTERS
Lyceum House 214 Pitt St. Ph.: M. A. 5516

FOR SERVICE AND SATISFACTION IN PRINTING
A·E·RICHARDS
17A PITT ST. SYDNEY
(NEAR QUAY) PHONE B 4461

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

The HOOVER
It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans

Authorized Distributors in All States

JOHN S. DRYSDALE
State Building, Market Street
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Sole Australian Agent

Gourlay Bros.
LIMITED
Furniture Warehousemen Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY. N. S. W.

Who Is Your Trustee?
Does he possess the knowledge and experience which the acceptance of that office demands?
Permanent Trustee Coy.
of N. S. W. Ltd.
offers unexcelled trust service—combining security and experience with efficient administration.
Ask for explanatory booklet.
25 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY

KINGS CROSS STORES
64 DARLINGHURST ROAD
HIGH GRADE GROCERY
ANDREW FISH
F. 3460. For instant service let us ring you for your order.
We deliver all eastern suburbs.
Underwood Deviled Ham

For Picnics and School Lunches

Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
HORDERN BROS.
Pitt and George Streets, Sydney
Our Moderate Charges for Hosiery Repairs
Single Run 1d. inch—Minimum 6d.

EDWARD FAY Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Central Square George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

"Sydney's Specialty Hardware Stores"
NOCK & KIRBYS
417-421 also 188-194a George St. Sydney

Miss Levenberg Millinery Salon
Specializing in Large Head Fittings and Renovations.
SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street, Sydney Tel. M. 3946

NEW ZEALAND
CHRISTCHURCH
Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL ST. CHRISTCHURCH

HAYS LTD.
QUALITY GOODS
LOW PRICES
HELPFUL SERVICE
GLOUCESTER ST CH. CH.

ELOCUTION and DRAMATIC ART
BALLROOM DANCING
NAARE HOOPER, L. T. C. L.
242 Fitzgerald Avenue

Herbert Shoe Company
Stock LOTUS and DELTA Shoes to fit all feet.
131 Cashel Street Phone 31-237

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Flashlight

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

H. T. KINGSBURY, of Keene, N. H., has received U. S. Patent No. 1971266 on the front and rear ends of this flashlight—the central cylinder being just an ordinary flashlight battery! Such a tiny handlamp would be easily carried, and the idea of considering the battery itself as an integral part of the flashlight is typical of the steps that inventors are taking in modern design.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Asterisks mark words which, in the second editio of Webster's New International Dictionary, are pronounced differently from the requirements indicated in the first edition.

Apocalypse—*A-pok'-a-lips* (each *a* as in sofa, *o* and *i* short).

Ashpenaz — *Ash'-pe-naz* (each *a* short, *e* as in create)

Azariah — *Az-a-ri'-a* (secondary stress on first syllable; first *a* short, second and third as in sofa, *i* long).

Bade—The past tense of "bid" is pronounced *bad* (short *a*).

Bethesda—*Be-thez'-da* (first *e* as in create, second short, *a* as in sofa).

Cliques—*Kleeks.*

Daniel — *Dan'-yel* (*a* short, *e* clipped).

***Dearer, *nearer** — The former long *e* sound in these words is now modified to suggest a trace of short *i*. This change applies in the main to long *e*'s followed by *r*.

Despair, despise, destroy — Begin them *de-* (*e* as in create), not *dis-*.

Doest—Two syllables.

Economy — Sound the *e* as in create.

Eunuchs — *U'-nuks* (first *u* long, second clipped).

***Formation** — *For-may'-shun* (at last, *o* circumflex as in orb).

"Genesis vi.3"—*Genesis six, three.*

Goshen — *Go'-shen* (*o* long, *e* clipped).

Government — Do not omit the first *n*.

Hananiah — *Han-a-ni'-a* (secondary stress on first syllable; first *a* short, second and third as in sofa, *i* long).

***Image**—*Im'-ij.* We feel sure that the publishers of Webster's will bear with us if in constructions such as "God's image" we still prefer the barest breath of an *a*.

***Immediately** — *Ih-me'-dih-it-ly* (first and second *i*'s short, third clipped as in charity, *e* long).

Isaac—*I'-zak* (long *i*, *a* as in sofa).

Israel — Preferably *Iz'-ray-el* (*i* short, *a* as in chaotic, *e* short).

Jehoiakim — Four syllables, *Jehoy'-a-kim* (*e* as in create, *o* as in boy, *a* as in sofa, *i* short).

Meizar—*Mei'-zahr* (short *e*, two-dot *a* as in arm).

Merchandise — *Mur'-chan-dize* (*u* as in urn, *a* clipped, *i* long).

Mishael—Preferably *Mish'-a-el* (*i* short, *a* "quick-long," *e* short).

***Moses**—*Mo'-zez* (*o* long, *e* clipped as in silent).

***Nebuchadnezzar** — *Neb-u-kad-nez'-er* (secondary stress on first syllable; first *e* short, *u* as in unite, *a* clipped, second *e* short third as in maker).

***Pharaoh** — Preferably *Fare'-o* (*a* as in care, *o* as in obey).

Ravin (Gen. 49:27) — Translates Hebrew *taraph*, a primitive root meaning "to pull off, pluck to pieces." Sound it *rav'-in* (vowels short).

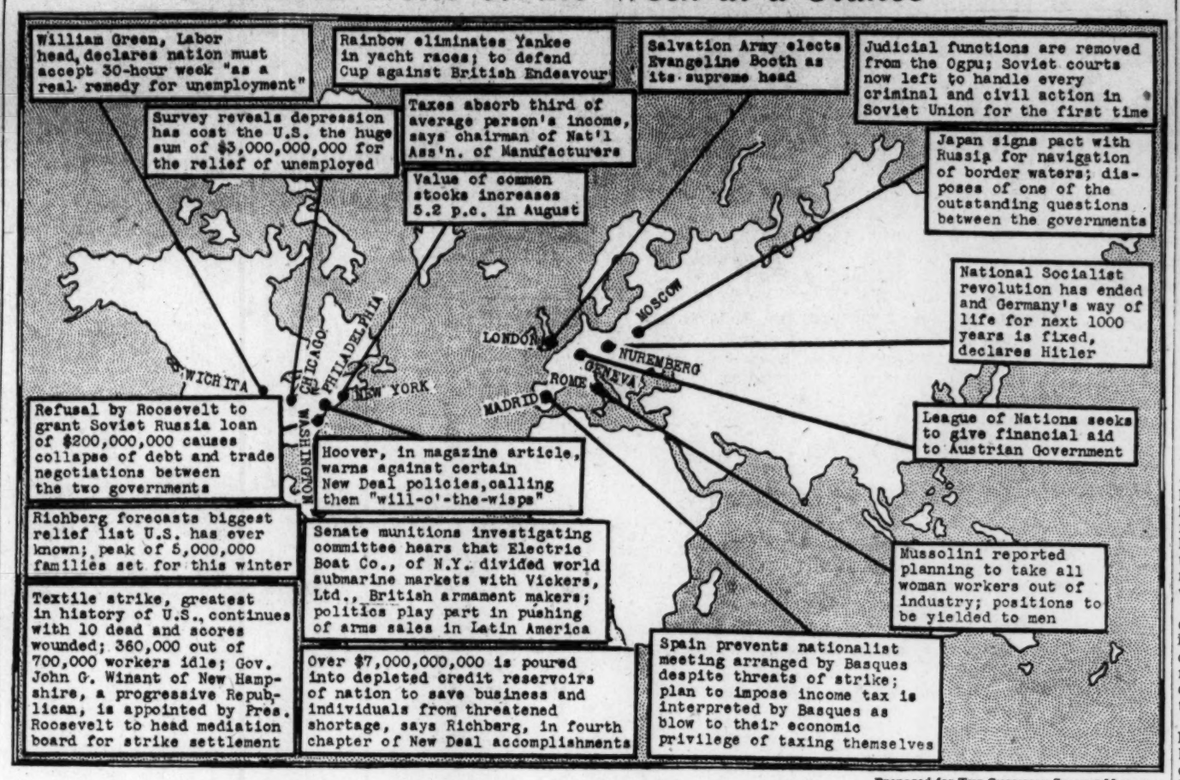
***Revelator** — Principal accent at last goes to the first syllable, *rev'-eh-lay-ter* (secondary stress on third syllable; first *e* short, second clipped, *a* long, third *e* as in maker).

***So-called**—Stress on both syllables, *so'-kauld'* (*o* long, *au* as in haul).

***Tabernacle** — Although principal accent remains on the first syllable, there is no need to slight the third, which now has secondary stress, *tab'-er-nak-'l* (each *a* short, *e* as in maker).

***Temporary**—*Tem'-po-rer-y* (secondary stress on third syllable; each *e* short, *o* as in obey).

World News of the Week at a Glance


William Green, Labor head, declares nation must accept 30-hour week "as a real remedy for unemployment"
Rainbow eliminates Yankee in yacht races; to defend Cup against British Endeavour
Salvation Army elects Evangeline Booth as its supreme head
Judicial functions are removed from the Ogpu; Soviet courts now left to handle every criminal and civil action in Soviet Union for the first time
Survey reveals depression has cost the U.S. the huge sum of $3,000,000,000 for the relief of unemployed
Taxes absorb third of average person's income, says chairman of Nat'l Ass'n. of Manufacturers
Value of common stocks increases 5.2 p.c. in August
Japan signs pact with Russia for navigation of border waters; disposes of one of the outstanding questions between the governments
National Socialist revolution has ended and Germany's way of life for next 1000 years is fixed, declares Hitler
Refusal by Roosevelt to grant Soviet Russia loan of $200,000,000 causes collapse of debt and trade negotiations between the two governments
Hoover, in magazine article, warns against certain New Deal policies, calling them "will-o'-the-wisps"
League of Nations seeks to give financial aid to Austrian Government
Richberg forecasts biggest relief list U.S. has ever known; peak of 5,000,000 families set for this winter
Senate munitions investigating committee hears that Electric Boat Co., of N.Y., divided world submarine markets with Vickers, Ltd., British armament makers; politics play part in pushing of arms sales in Latin America
Mussolini reported planning to take all woman workers out of industry; positions to be yielded to men
Textile strike, greatest in history of U.S., continues with 10 dead and scores wounded; 360,000 out of 700,000 workers idle; Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, a progressive Republican, is appointed by Pres. Roosevelt to head mediation board for strike settlement
Over $7,000,000,000 is poured into depleted credit reservoirs of nation to save business and individuals from threatened shortage, says Richberg, in fourth chapter of New Deal accomplishments
Spain prevents nationalist meeting arranged by Basques despite threats of strike; plan to impose income tax is interpreted by Basques as blow to their economic privilege of taxing themselves
LONDON
MOSCOW
NUREMBERG
ROME
GENEVA
MADRID
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
CHICAGO
WICHITA

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Record Pots

SHARING one's ideas with others requires mention of an odd and attractive flower holder seen in the shop of a florist. It was explained that a local man took discarded phonograph records, heated them and crimped the sides. The hole left in the bottom permitted drainage for growing plants.

Morris M. S.

Remember?

When hat pins a foot long were used to hold milady's hat on her pompadour? (Mrs. Sadie H. K., Glenwood Springs, Colo.)

When enlarged crayon portraits of grandpa and grandma adorned the parlor walls, and an easel stood in the corner with a picture of some member of the family, decorated with a silk throw-over over one corner? (Mrs. Gertrude W., Los Angeles.)

When we wore high shoes in winter and low shoes in summer? (Bothilda E. C., Cheyenne, Wyo.)

When every sideboard boasted a swinging silver-plated water pitcher? (Mrs. A. P., Flushing, N. Y.)

When movies cost a nickel? (Mrs. Ella H. H.)

When there was a little cardboard circular saw fastened to the stovepipe in the sitting room, which turned when the stove was hot? (George W. P., Camden, N. J.)

When individual celluloid or quill toothpicks were carried about in one's vest pocket? (L. R. H., Lincoln, Neb.)

When we had to wind our watches with keys? (Mrs. Flora A. D., Berkeley, Calif.)

When mother and auntie brought out a hamper of stockings to mend while father popped corn? (Mrs. Carlotta E., Buffalo, N. Y.)

(If there is anything else about the good old days that the young folks should know about, send it in.)

Daily Anecdote

Individuality!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Bishop of St. Asaph was having his portrait painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The conversation turned to David Garrick and his unrivaled talent as an actor.

"Tell me," demanded the bishop, "how is it, with all his instructions, that Garrick has not been able to make any excellent players?"

"Partly," replied Sir Joshua, "because they all imitated him, and then it became impossible. It was like a man resolving to go always behind another; whilst this resolution lasts, it renders it impossible he should ever be on a par with him."

Quotation for Today

FREE and fair discussion will ever be found the firmest friend to truth.

—GEORGE CAMPBELL

Shadows From the Bridge

Today's Contribution to the Monitor Camera Club Comes from Meyer Wood, of Port Washington, N. Y., and Takes Rank Among the Clever and Unusual Snapshots Received.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

The Platform Seat

THERE was an evening when the sun had set, and I and Keturah had had our Dinner, and I was at peace with Keturah and with all the world. For I had removed my shoes, and put on my slippers, and hung up my coat, and I sat in a jacket, reading a new book that I wanted to read before any one should ask me, saying, Hast thou read it?

And Keturah spake unto me, saying, Is not this the night that they have the Great Meeting in the Opera House in favor of the Readjustment of the Universe?

And I said, Keturah, why art thou forever taking the Joy out of Life? I had forgotten that meeting, and now, behold, I must go.

And she said, Thou hast a Platform Ticket, and art to sit up on high, and support the Cause.

And I said, I would far rather sit here in a comfortable jacket than to put on my long black Fireless Cooker and sit up on high. For he payeth well who hath a platform seat. For he must not yawn, no matter how long the meeting is, nor how dull the speeches; and he cannot slip out Unnoticed. Moreover, there is always a possibility that some speaker will fail, and the Chairman will say, We have with us tonight a gentleman who hath not expected to be called upon, but we know that he is always ready to say a good word on behalf of any good cause.

And I considered why there are any Platform Seats, and why they do not fill them with Effigies of George Washington and Benedict Arnold and other distinguished men.

But Keturah said, Now be Silent: for I know thine heart. He can despise platform seats who hath them, but thou knowest if they had not been sent, and thou hadst seen the platform filled with men thou deemest no wiser or better than thyself, thou surely should have noticed it. Wherefore put on thy Fireless Cooker and go, and try to look wise: for that is why they want thee on the Platform.

And I did even as she said. And it was a good meeting, on behalf of a Good Cause.

Brevities

Indianapolis Star: An American has claimed a world's record for a delayed parachute jump, but ours will be delayed longer than that.

Daily Oklahoman: If men were paid to play golf, they'd soon be striking for 16 holes or something.

Punch: "There is always a tie between father and son," states a writer. And the son is generally wearing it.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Conquest of Self

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bronxville, N. Y.

A UNIVERSITY student had finished two and a half years of her course, having earned her way for the most part by doing housework for private families. A few months before the Christmas holidays she had been able to join two other girls in a small apartment, but she continued to work her way by doing odd jobs.

During the first week of the holidays she found a pleasant position in a department store in a near-by city. When this work was over, she received a call to undertake the care of an invalid and to cook for a teacher who lived with her.

The student had never really liked housework, and she particularly disliked acting as a nurse; so when the call came there was a short but bitter struggle with self. Unselfishness won, however, and she took up her new duties only to find them very harmonious.

After being faithful in her new work for about a week she was called to the office of the Dean of Women and was told that she "apparently had a fairy godmother," who had sent in the care of the Dean "a sum of money sufficient to pay all her expenses for the coming semester."

Filled with amazement and gratitude she literally flew back to tell the invalid and the teacher about the gift; and her new friends rejoiced with her.

Quite by chance the student later discovered that it was the teacher who had made the gift through the university.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Ananias the High Priest

IN THE New Testament we find references to three men who bore the name "Ananias," a certain high priest and two others: the man who restored Paul's sight after his conversion (Acts 22:12f), and the husband of Sapphira (Acts 5:1ff).

After Paul's arrest at Jerusalem, Claudius Lysias had him arraigned before the Sanhedrin; and it appears that the presiding officer of the council on this occasion was Ananias the high priest (Acts 23:2), who arrogantly gave the order for Paul to be struck on the mouth as soon as he began his defense. The act was illegal, and brought a scathing rebuke from Paul's lips, "God shall smite thee, thou whited wall" (Acts 23:3).

The bystanders were scandalized at this statement, and demanded an explanation or an apology; whereupon Paul replied, perhaps in irony, as some suppose, "I wist not . . . that he was the high priest" (23:5). This same Ananias appears in chapter 24:1, again an opponent of Paul.

Juvenile Crossword No. 5

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Intimates.
6—Confederate general.
7—Night bird.
9—Beverage.
11—You and I.
12—Comparative ending.
13—Even (contraction).
15—Every one.
16—Not in.
18—To hang.

Down

1—Blooms.
2—One of the U. S. (abbr.).
3—Electrical engineer (abbr.).
4—Snare.
5—Entangled.
8—Very small.
10—Snakelike fish.
14—Numbers (abbr.).
15—Devoured.
17—Above.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

What They Say

Coöperation

"Only through the submerging of individual desires into unselfish and practical coöperation can civilization grow."—*President Roosevelt.*

Woman's Influence

"Never a man so good, but what a good woman will make him better."—*Jack Miner.*

In Lighter Vein

Humorist

"Lumme! 'ere comes the boss! We shall get the sack for wasting our time!"

Many of Us Like That

Billie, 6, came home from school quite downcast.

"What's the trouble, Billie?" his mother asked.

Billie's reply was a question, "What makes a teacher 'shook' a little boy?"

"Why, because he is disobedient, I suppose." Then, "Billie, did the teacher shake you?"

"Yes."

"What were you doing?"

"She told me to sing louder—and I couldn't."

"But what did you do after she shook you?"

"I sang louder."

Star Student

During history class the teacher asked, "What happened in 1483?"

"Luther was born," answered a student promptly.

"Correct! What happened in 1487?"

After a long pause, "Luther was four years old."—*Annapolis Log.*

Interested

Hobo: "Boss, will you give me a dime for a sandwich?"

Gent: "Let's see the sandwich."—*Bucknell Belle Hop.*

The Compliment

He: "Who spilled mustard on this waffle, dear?"

She: "Oh, John! How could you? This is lemon pie."

Everything!

"How is everything at your house?" asked the friend of the new bridegroom.

"Oh, she's all right," responded the young husband, happily.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Loafing Allowed*

By CARMACK

Togo came over to see me today and he hardly looked like the same dog, he was so fat and sleek—
"Where have you been keeping yourself and what have you been doing?" I asked him—
"Aw," he said, "my master had to leave me at a kennel this summer and about all I had a chance to do was eat and sleep"—
"Well," I barked, "you're going to have a chance to do a lot more than that now"—and I pitched in and gave him an all around good tussle—
And then chased him around the lawn several times—
When we finally stopped about all he was able to say was "whew!"—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Behind the Munitions Makers

DISTURBING as may be some testimony before the Senate committee now investigating the munitions industry, the reports from Washington can hardly fail to make thoughtful persons in all countries ask why private armament manufacturers—who certainly have not acted in the interests of world peace—are able to continue for years on end without any apparent interference, but on the contrary often with the closest coöperation of their governments.

One need only recall the days of the World War to obtain a partial answer. At that time every belligerent government, and almost every citizen of a warring nation, was only too grateful for productive munitions plants. Such plants are essential in war time. Governments know this and, as a measure of preparedness, feel that they must have their own plants or else help maintain private manufacturers at a certain minimum level of peace-time production by giving them contracts and by permitting them to seek added business abroad.

So it is that the United States Government has helped private armament firms sell goods in all parts of the world. So it is that congressmen, members of the Cabinet and naval officers sometimes act in close collaboration with arms manufacturers. So it is that an American arms salesman charges that British royalty intervened to help Vickers, Ltd., the largest British munitions firm, obtain a Polish contract.

For this situation, "Don't Blame the Munitions Makers." This plea forms the title of an important article in the September issue of the American Mercury. The system which permits war to occur is what most needs attention, it is contended by the authors, Messrs. Hanighen and Engelbrecht, who also are known for their book, "Merchants of Death." That book, like the article, "Arms and the Men," published in the magazine Fortune last March and subsequently issued in booklet form by Doubleday, Doran & Co.; and like the pamphlet, "The Secret International," published in London in 1932, has provided a wealth of information about the startling international character of the arms traffic and the unscrupulous methods sometimes used to sell arms. Such literature has amply proved that profit alone motivates munitions makers.

In the American Mercury article, however, an even more fundamental point is involved and a solution is suggested. The authors agree that nationalization of the armaments industry, with an end to private manufacture and a ban on export trade in munitions, would advance world peace immeasurably; they agree that international supervision of the traffic in arms would help if governments would agree to it. But they say, with the greatest accuracy, that the problem never will be solved until nationalism is brought to an end. Instead of looking at our feet as we go ahead, they imply that we should keep our eyes on the real goal—international harmony.

"Nationalism," say the authors, "is a curious disease of modern society. If the same inflated ego were exhibited by individuals in their ordinary social life, it would shortly be diagnosed as a disagreeable nuisance and atrociously bad manners. Yet among nations the completely serious and humorless exaltation of self and the depreciation of others is a normal and everyday phenomenon." It is some aspect of nationalism that causes most wars, and the only ultimate solution is held to be "the establishment of a real internationalism."

When it seems, as it often does, that the details and complexities of the disarmament issue and the problem of munitions are so confusing as to prevent an individual reaching a sound conclusion on the entire matter, it is helpful to remember that the real objective, ardently desired by civilized persons, is everlasting international peace. That can be assured—not by tinkering with gun bores or increasing the budget for national defense—but by getting a clearer understanding of the proper relationship between individuals and between nations, and then by speaking and acting as logically suggested by that understanding.

The Man Without a Hoe

ONE recalls the immense and world-wide sensation created by Markham's famous poem, "The Man With the Hoe." But it is the man without any hoe at all who wins our sympathy and taxes our ingenuity today. You may see him in almost any city of America. He walks the streets, or sits on a park bench, a dull and pathetic figure. He seems tired, not with work, but with waiting.

Three considerations lighten what would otherwise be a gloomy situation. One hears almost every day of some individual who by his own initiative has discovered some new line apart from his former vocation, in which he is finding happiness and a competency.

Then, there are the stupendous governmental projects, unprecedented in history, that promise to employ more, rather than fewer, workers in time just ahead. Whatever these may mean in general taxation, they are, at least, furnishing a livelihood and preserving morale for many thousands of citizens.

We may look with hope, moreover, for the advent of new industries to meet the advance of civilization. Experience discounts the notion that inventions and labor-saving machinery involve permanent unemployment. At the beginning of the present century, who could have predicted that radio, moving pictures and automobiles were to put so many millions to work in these newer fields?

At the minute, no one may prophesy what developments will put a different and better front on the whole industrial situation. But to those who keep any sense of historical perspective it seems certain something will. The main challenge to the man without a hoe is to keep a grip on character and courage. For he may not know just how soon he will find opportunity to hold and use a better hoe than he ever had before.

The Call of St. Pierre

TO THE hundreds of visitors now in Geneva, because of the convening of the Fifteenth Assembly of the League of Nations, as well as to the thousands who have attended its former sessions, the special service at the Cathedral of St. Pierre is a significant occasion. Many will go this year for the first time to this impressive gathering. Many others, now far removed from the City of Refuge, will live again in memory this experience.

Originally this union service of the Protestant churches of the city, held in the old cathedral on the hill, took place on what was called League Sunday, the first day of the week in which the Assembly opens. But succeeding years have required flexibility so that now the throngs that attend this service may do so on a night other than Sunday.

Delegates, visitors, residents, called by the grave bells in the old tower, will hear a sermon preached by a noted English-speaking divine—former congregations have listened at times to the Archbishop of York, Pastor Marc Boegner, Dean Inge and Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick. They will be sure to think of John Calvin when they enter the building, for in this very edifice he thundered forth his doctrines; in the adjoining Consistory he meted out the judgments of his court of discipline; and from here he established Geneva as the center of the Protestant world, and prepared it for the rôle that it now plays in the international realm.

Both in fact and in recollection those who attend this service are impressed by the significance of the hour. Men and women, the official delegates of 57 governments and the unofficial representatives of added nations, meet in Geneva in the effort to solve human problems, problems which vex mankind and threaten dangers even worse than vexations. For the solving of these, divine guidance is sought.

One who listens to this solemn service can hardly remain unmoved by its import. The bells which call to prayer and song are beautiful chimes, used only on special occasions. Le Clémence, deepest toned bell of all, thrills its listeners throughout city and countryside, with its richness. Perhaps as they respond to the call of the chimes and take their places in the ancient church, they will remember that prayer of a great advocate of brotherly love, the Quaker poet, Whittier:

> Drop Thy still dews of quietness,
> Till all our strivings cease;
> Take from us now the strain and stress.
> And let our ordered lives confess
> The beauty of Thy peace.

Venezuela's Formula

AT A TIME when many of the Latin-American nations are seeking to oust the foreign capitalist who has exploited national resources and are adopting programs of economic nationalism, there comes from one of them a formula which the others might well consider. A nice balance between economic nationalism and internationalism is struck in the oil policy of Venezuela, and if the debtlessness of this nation is due in part to this policy in practice, it deserves more than consideration.

D. Claudio Urrutia, Venezuelan Civil Attaché in Washington, has recently announced that his native land, after studying the experience of other peoples, decided that "the combination of natural resources, labor and materials with foreign capital and operating experience was a 'sound partnership,'" profitable all the way round. Statistics are presented to prove that Venezuela has gained from putting this policy into effect and that her profits have been greater than if she had endeavored to exploit her oil without outside financial and technical assistance.

The Venezuelan Government, according to the same source, has adopted "a moderate attitude on taxation and a broad-minded viewpoint on 'foreign exploitation' of the mineral deposits in Venezuela." And the report concludes with the assertion that Venezuela has been enriched by the efficient exploitation of her oil, "by the spending of large sums of imported capital in local materials and wages, and, with proper supervision, the Government is assured of the maximum possible return in taxes and royalties with the minimum of risk."

Those who recall the fires of hatred kindled in other places and at other times by the foreign exploitation of this mineral will welcome this direct testimony that even oil can be exploited without causing international disputes.

"Armament King"

Book of the Day

DESPITE the much writing about him, Sir Basil Zaharoff continues to play a convincing rôle as Europe's mystery man. The United States Senate's agents of inquiry into the American munitions business have lately announced discovery of letters linking Sir Basil with American firms. Perhaps this copious introduction to the man will offer American readers some information that may be new to them.

But the world is still waiting for a book that will clear up the vast amount of conjecture which breeds on the "armament king's" silence about himself. Mr. Gulles Davenport's contribution to the Zaharoff literature (ZAHAROFF, HIGH PRIEST OF WAR. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. $3) is interesting—and disappointing. Interesting because the secret manipulation of governmental policy is usually interesting, and Zaharoff no doubt pulled many strings attached to marionette statesmen. But disappointing, because the book's jacket tells us that the author lived with Sir Basil's nephew and met Sir Basil and acquired intimate knowledge of the arms wizard's secret activities, and thus leads us to expect a more revealing portrait of Zaharoff, as well as something beyond a mere addition to the conjecture which is already boring earnest students of the international arms traffic.

Mr. Davenport can, however, be relied upon to keep within the bounds of discretion. He does not try to tell more than he knows. He admits that little beyond speculation about Zaharoff is available. And he recounts many well authenticated developments in which it is reasonable to suppose that the international magnate played a profitable hand.

Those who know only what they have so far read in the papers about the prince of munitions salesmen may read this book with profit. Others may get a new story or two out of it. But until more is actually known about the man, Mr. Davenport's book may well remain the most recent on Zaharoff.

CARLYLE W. MORGAN.

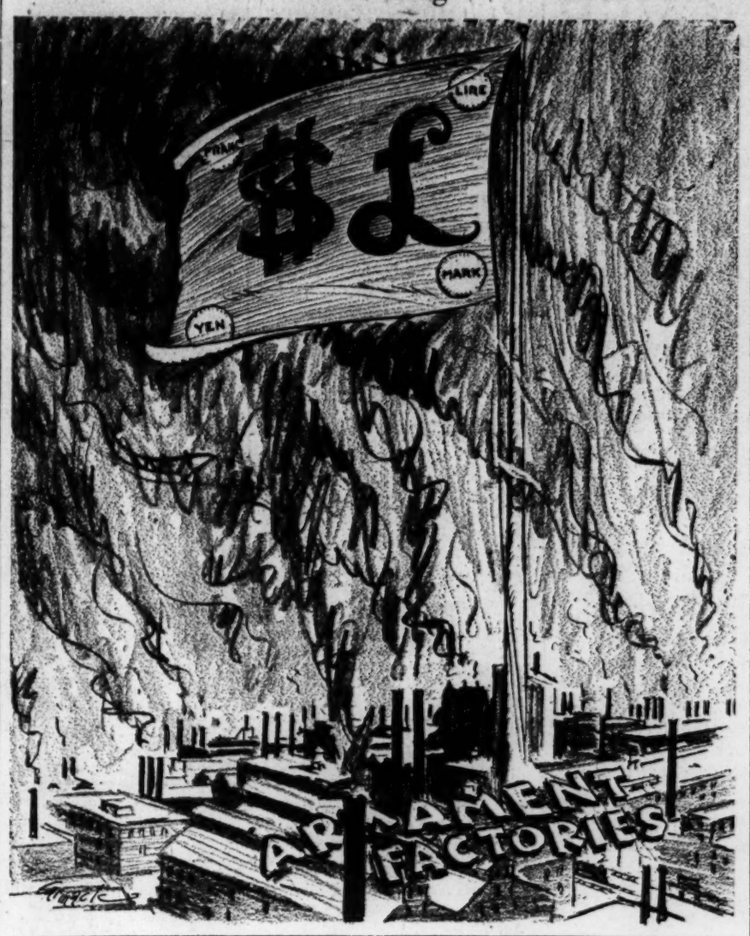
Mirror of Opinion

A Drive on Illiteracy

PLANS of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to aid unemployed teachers and at the same time reduce illiteracy, seem to be a more defensible spending of government money than many that have been undertaken. The Census Bureau found 4,238,000 illiterates in the United States in 1930.

If these were scattered through the general population rather evenly, the task of hunting them out and giving them elementary schooling would be difficult and very costly. But the illiteracy belts are relatively well defined, the bulk of the illiteracy being in the southern mountain regions, and this makes a teaching program more practicable than it would otherwise be. It plans to employ, it is indicated, 40,000 teachers in the work. This will be good news for that many unemployed teachers, and the service they can render should be valuable.—*Los Angeles Times.*

Their Flag



Enoch Bear—Camper Emeritus

ALL SUMMER, while Enoch Bear and Peter were at camp, our house had the most enormous proportions! Formerly of modest measurements, it suddenly stretched out in every direction and we all but *called* across the spaces.

For perhaps two weeks before the day which would bring them back to us, we made strange preparations. We saved a tin box in which candy had been bought; we put by a broken floor-mop handle; into a box went a cardboard dolly roller, several large paper bags, and two empty bottles. . . . Then they were home.

* * *

From the first moment, it was plain that Enoch Rothcoe Thithle Bear had been through an Epoch of some sort. His ears lay a bit more flat to his head, and his eyes had a look in their brown glass depths of having lived and learned.

"How is he?" I inquired, as Peter unloaded him from the car upon their arrival. Enoch was dressed in camper's shorts and cap (with a badge) and looked very sporting for a mild-mannered Family Bear in Good Standing.

"He's all right," Peter said casually. "He can brush his own teeth now, with powder."

"And did he learn to swim?" we asked. All through the drive home, we had tried to broach the subject of swimming without success. Now Peter stalked on with his not-quite-six-yet stride. Then he smiled a trifle shamefacedly.

"It's funny 'bout Enoch," he said. "He won't let his ears get wet." So it seemed quite certain that no one in our family was going to swim the Channel this year.

* * *

The adult ways of the household underwent a complete and instant change. A pair of small roller skates were unearthed and presently came to sit on a corner of the kitchen table where a late supper was in preparation. I had forgotten what a jolly feeling pervaded when they sat there, at random, looking ready to do a brisk farandole into the salad bowl. And I had forgotten that the space between the kitchen door and the bureau was a "house," not just a corner to be kept clean. I had forgotten that a mail truck had a way of appearing across my path to and from the pantry.

Peter helped me set the table, chattering about his friends at camp.

"Peggy was my very best friend," he said so soulfully that the fork with which I approached the eggs hung suspended for a moment. The suspense lasted until Peter set down the butter plate, carried at an angle of 45 degrees.

"Peggy," he added, "is 'most as tall as daddy." The fork went joyfully after the eggs.

Peter made the kitchen stepladder into a boat, by turning it upside down, and set sail for Egypt. Surprised that he should mention a place so far away, I inquired further. He was tolerant.

"It's the next town down the road from camp," he explained. So I let him sail. It seemed a safe distance.

* * *

Gradually, Peter discovered all his old haunts about the house. He found the bottles and carried them off to a further cache, like a squirrel putting by his nuts for a leaner season. He found the empty roller and made of it a horn; he filled the paper bags with nameless objects and put them in his "house" behind the door. But best of all was the old mop handle. It sat beside his chair while he ate—it went upstairs with him, to bed.

By seven that evening, not a room but felt the touch of the small homemaker. Two balloons, green and purple, had been blown up and left to spend the night tied to a chair leg. I thought of removing them, but wondered why it seemed necessary and left them. There were a few—oh a very few, scattered crumbs on the dining room rug. And Peter, in clearing the table, had lined up all the salt and pepper shakers on the sideboard, building a fence around a sugar bowl. Neither did I change them about.

And in the nursery! The windows open, the bed occupied; the toy chest overflowing; everything bespoke activity. Peter had sung himself to sleep with a new camp song and out of his bed we picked a buttonhook and a gray felt hat with which he had played until overcome by the sandman.

We found the house had shrunk again into its natural size when we sat down for the evening with our books and papers. But it was not until we espied Enoch Bear on his head beside a chair that we settled back with a feeling of completeness. His once beige woolliness was looking rather plucked in spots. Even in his reversed posture he seemed glad to be home again and, as I righted him, I suddenly realized what the summer must have meant to him! For Enoch, you see, was made to sit, and not to stand, and summer camps were not intended for Very Sedentary Bears.

D. D.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Thing Most Needed

By Frank L. Perrin

DURING a period which seems altogether too long, all of us have given serious thought to a condition universally described as a depression. I wonder if our outlook, our normal mental vision, has not been clouded or obscured by permitting this object to remain too close to our eyes to permit a right perspective. When such distortion occurs we lose our proper estimate of related objects, seeing the obstruction in its imagined proportions and failing to see the larger and better surroundings. It is not difficult to believe that were this obstructing mite an animate thing it would seek to enlarge or distend itself until it actually attained the imagined proportions falsely accorded it by those who visualize it.

One who travels occasionally and observes as he goes about, sees little, actually, of the effects of the much-discussed depression. Recently I crossed and recrossed several eastern and a number of middle western states. I visited, en route, the Century of Progress exposition now nearing the end of its second season's run in Chicago. Everywhere I saw happy and apparently fairly prosperous people. Only in newspapers, and never in stores, hotels, homes or elsewhere, were there suggestions of crime, poverty or discouragement. I looked expectantly for indications of these things, but found them not.

* *

In making some such observation as this in conversation recently with one perhaps not actually philosophically inclined, it was remarked that it was easy for one sitting comfortably in his home or office, or riding in an automobile or in a railway train, to overlook the fellow not so happily situated. But the important factor in the problem under consideration is not the "other fellow." It is, actually, the object or thing which he sees or believes he sees—the thing which obstructs his vision and which will obstruct yours and mine until we become aware that we are being deceived by unrealities.

Men and women, boys and girls, down through the ages, have dreamed of great riches, sometimes imagining themselves their possessors. To some this dream, because of its material manifestations, and because of tangible evidences gladly accepted, has seemed to be a reality. In some cases these beliefs persist. But there is always an awakening, a disillusionment. Even the tangible evidences often fade and disappear.

Now, of course, the most difficult thing of all for us to realize is that the dream or illusion of poverty, or lack, or depression, or loss of work, is no more a reality, actually, than the illusion of riches. I imagine that Joseph's brethren who were sent down into Egypt brought back for themselves and for their father and their people much more than the corn provided by Joseph and the Egyptian king. They must have gained by their experience a realization that in the great storehouse of good there is enough for all, even in time of drought or depression. But it required the experiences of hardship and apparent lack to impress this realization upon them, just perhaps as our present-day experience will, if we permit it, bring to us a realization and appreciation of our opportunities for sharing and utilizing the good things which are ours.

* * *

Among those of civilized nations everywhere today there is manifested a cheerful willingness to give. It has been sought to regulate, while encouraging, the processes of alloting and distributing bounty, but a seeming lack of proper care in seeing that only those in actual need are permitted to share in it, is too often apparent.

There is, as many are coming to realize, something more than a theoretical rule which is being and can still further be applied to the permanent and gratifying solution of this persistent problem. It is to bring to those who seek and receive, as well as to those who would wisely share with others, a clearer understanding and appreciation of the character and quality of the thing or things bestowed. As Joseph's brethren discovered, they took back with them something more than corn. Brotherly love, a realization of the true bounty, and an understanding of what unselfish charity and its full manifestation means, were reflected in a fuller and better concept of life.

There remains, in overflowing abundance, this greatest of all gifts to mankind. It is not appraised in terms of money, or merchandise, or regimented farm or factory output, because it cannot be measured, or taxed, or apportioned. It would be interesting and altogether worth while if all of us were to realize how much of this we have to give, and then to give it unselfishly.

The Wide Horizon

A Test of Men's Rights

By Wyona Dashwood

NEW YORK

TIME is so old and the panorama of history so broad as to seem to preclude anything new under the sun. It appears, therefore, that as America looks on with eyes intent and ears strained to developments of the New Deal in its government, it is perhaps somewhat forgetful that these theories are not as new, nor even as revolutionary, as those whose alarm is so extreme seem to imagine. All of them go that considerable distance back to the dawn of man's hope for a broader liberty—back to the Exodus, indeed.

"How have ye treated us? how have ye taught us, fed us and led us, while we toiled for you?" was the cry Thomas Carlyle heard out of the French Revolution, and envisaged an ultimate freedom—religious, economic, political, social—not as an Elysium, but as "a flame-girt Sinai in this our waste pilgrimage."

* * *

Few persons missed the analogy between what the President said in his Green Bay (Wis.) speech in August, when he took his stand with the "average man" for a presidential program of reform that is without parallel in practical politics; Senator Robert M. La Follette's speech subsequently at Madison, when he declared that "the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness cannot survive in the modern world without the right to work," and the implications of Section 7A of the National Recovery Act.

Those who know Mr. Roosevelt earnestly believe that neither the radical critics of his labor policy who see in it only a spectacular effort to treat the country as a vast settlement house, nor the so-called conservatives who regard him as engaged merely in demonstrating his ability to walk on eggs without breaking the shells, appreciate the wholehearted nature of the President's commitment to his "forgotten man" policies. Sooner or later, they assert, he will take the decisive action necessary to make effective labor's law with regard to its right to bargain for its conditions of work through the medium of trade unions.

The situation that confronts the President with regard to the labor-capital issue with which his Administration has become so closely identified perhaps finds its genesis in that old definition that the sum of good government lies not alone in leaving men free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, but involves "restraint of men from injuring one another and from taking from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned."

* * *

A large element in labor today insists upon fulfillment of the new provisions. This element is increasingly restive under the conservative leadership of the American Federation of Labor and is for direct action methods to achieve its ends. It is tired and distrustful of bargaining tactics that confined negotiations to the best that could be got. There is a growing conviction among this rank-and-file group, as expressed by delegates to the United Textile Workers' convention here, which called the present strike, that it has nothing to lose and everything to gain by direct action.

Should the bargaining element in labor lose in this contest, the President almost immediately is going to be confronted with the question of what action he must take.

No other American President — not even Woodrow Wilson—ever faced so crucial a test of his policies as Mr. Roosevelt will then face, but none has ever ventured so deeply into the jungle of capital-labor differences. On the one side he will be committed to uphold Section 7A; on the other to protect the right of property and of private management to conduct its affairs independent of government interference and to use the police power of the nation when this inviolability is menaced.

* * *

It follows, therefore, that in this test it will be labor and capital, rather than the President, who will make history that seems certain to record striking changes in governmental, industrial and social relations in America.

Resorts to violent methods, the employment of thugs and strike breakers always lead to consequences more dire than the walkout—devastating socially and economically as this latter is. Only through soundest judgment on the part of Administration, employers and workers and the most loyal preservation of individual rights, will it be possible to achieve a settlement in the terms of democracy that will make for peace and the future welfare of the nation.

Having embarked on this program, the President, like Mr. Britling, must see it through. Even though the principles involved are old, their practice on so broad a scale as the President envisages, is new.

Failure would mean the extinction of democratic adventures in government in America and a blighting of the hopes of millions. Success means a rising tide of good in human relations.

[Sisley Huddleston shows what may be expected in the future functioning of the League of Nations, in The Wide Horizon on Monday.]